SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON DEFENSE FUND
Only $51.65 received yesterday by International Labor Defense.
$9,109.60 more needed immediately for the appeals.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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WALL STREET FASCIST PLOT BARED

Relief Dictatorship Meets Opposition in Gagged Congress

F. D. R. MEASURE CLOAKS WELFARE PAY SLASH ON WORKS PROJECTS

'Hitlerism' Cry Is Raised As Machine Rides Over All Opposition

Amter Urges Continued Fight Against Latest Hunger Decrees

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Representative Matthew A. Dunn of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House sub-committee on Unemployment Insurance, yesterday announced his endorsement and support of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—While cries of "Hitlerism" and "dictatorship" resounded through the House of Representatives, the Roosevelt political machine today capitalized on congressional opposition by further restricting the $4,880,000,000 relief bill by striking out a long list of types of projects on which funds could be expended.

The amendment permits Roosevelt to utilize the huge relief fund for "Federal or non-Federal projects," thus releasing any of the funds for war preparations. The blanket control which the bill confers on the president is an "untouchable" section, and amendments may be offered only to other sections.

The relief bill, which Roosevelt has demanded be passed "without strings attached," limits average relief wages to $50 a month, provides jobs for only one out of every five unemployed even if carried out in its entirety, and carries a provision for a $5,000 fine and a two-year prison term for all violators of the presidential relief decrees. A congressional amendment struck out the jail term provision.

The House rejected a motion made yesterday by Representative Con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Israel Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, yesterday branded the Roosevelt relief program as one designed to reduce still further the present relief standards, drive down the wages of the employed and set up a vast relief bureaucracy to tighten the dictatorial hold of the monopolies and industrialists, through their hired servants in the government, on relief.

"With the use of gag rule of the most vicious sort, and by the application of Hitlerite methods, the United States Congress has submitted to the autocratic rule of the Wall Street bankers through President Roosevelt. Roosevelt demands unlimited control of the four billion dollar 'social security' fund, so as to build up undisputed control, as he hopes, for Wall Street," Amter's statement said.

"Roosevelt has made it known that the average wages on the public works will be $50 a month, varying according to locality. This is the hunger standard of living that the Wall Street government ordains for 3,500,000 unemployed workers!

"The National Unemployment Council warns the workers that no time dare be lost. Tonight Roosevelt's proposals will be law! Tonight, the autocrat in the White House will crack the whip of hunger over the backs of the masses as never before. Roosevelt and Wall Street may be powerful—but nothing is more powerful than the united power of the working class. We take up the challenge—the fight is on!"

"We will let nothing stop us from uniting our ranks in the fight for the Workers Bill H.R. 2827."

Rakosi Flays Foes At Trial In Budapest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24 (By Wireless).—"I'm sorry we didn't shoot Bela Kun!" shouted Count Berinkey, when Matthias Rakosi, now on trial for his life here, brought up the great Communist leader's name in a powerful survey of proof and incitement revealing that the treacherous Hungarian bourgeoisie in 1919 had invited the English imperialists and the Rumanian army to crush the proletarian dictatorship of Soviet Hungary.

The efforts of the fascist Goembos regime to try Rakosi by speedy lynch methods met with unusual embarrassment on the fourth day of the heroic anti-fascist fighter's fight for his life. With great uneasiness the Horthy administration learned that following a huge demonstration in Prague, the Czechoslovakian workers had sent a delegation of six, four workers and two intellectuals, to Budapest to demand Rakosi's freedom; that in every capital in the world militant workers were sparing no efforts to convince the various Hungarian consulates that they would never let Rakosi be murdered by a fascist court.

Fears Kun's Name

The chief justice ordered Rakosi not to mention Bela Kun's name and called the next witness, Reve, secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Hungary, whose leaders had so completely sold out the workers' and peasants' government.

On Rakosi's questioning him concerning the betrayal of the Hunga-

(Continued on Page 3)

"THE RULING CLAWSS"

The Daily Worker presents today for the first time a new daily feature, "The Ruling Clawss," by Redfield, the cartoonist, who will aim his vinegary blasts at the kind of people the title of his feature describes. See the first on page six of this issue.

25,000 in General Strike Tie Up State in Mexico

TAMPICO, Mexico, Jan. 24.—All industry and transportation have been effectively tied up by the general strike of 25,000 workers in the State of Tamaulipas, who walked out in sympathy with the striking oil workers yesterday morning. More than 64 unions joined in the action to force the Wall Street and British oil companies to grant the demands of higher wages for the oil men.

Troops and police are patrolling the streets. Railways, buses, tramways and taxicabs stopped when all of the workers joined the strike. The general strike committee is making provision for supplying the needs of hospitals, and are issuing special licenses for automobiles in case of emergencies for doctors.

The Mexican department of conciliation and arbitration is taking a hand in the strike in order to try to force a speedy termination. It is said in Tampico that the strike will last only 48 hours, but no time has yet been set by the general strike committee, which is formed of representatives of the 64 unions involved.

Anti-Hearst Rally To Be Held Tonight At St. Nicholas Hall

Pointing to the fact that Hearst's anti-Soviet campaign is already taking effect in Congress with two resolutions demanding the withdrawal of recognition recently introduced, the Friends of the Soviet Union issued a call today for an overflow attendance at the symposium called to answer Hearst's anti-Soviet lies.

The meeting, to be held tonight at 8 p.m. sharp, at the St. Nicholas Palace, 66th Street and Columbus Avenue, will present a brilliant array of speakers that includes Anna Louise Strong, editor of the Moscow Daily News, Heywood Broun, noted columnist, Harry F. Ward of the Theological Seminary of Columbia University, Victor Yakhontoff, noted authority on Far Eastern affairs, and James W. Wise, editor of "Opinion."

All workers, sympathizers, intellectuals, are urged to attend in a united front against the yellow press of Hearst. Admission will be 25 cents.

AUTO MEN SET FOR PARLEY

Rank and File of Federal Auto Local to Meet in Detroit Tomorrow

By A. B. Magil

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 24. — As Saturday's conference of the rank and file movement in the American Federation of Labor federal auto locals approaches, announcement is made of a movement for giving national scope to the new Roosevelt-created "collective bargaining" agencies in the automobile industry, which are disguised company unions.

The rank and file conference will open Saturday at nine a. m. in Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Avenue.

Elmer H. Gustavson, chairman of the "collective bargaining" agency of the Cadillac Motor Car Company (a General Motors subsidiary), has announced that letters are being sent to twenty-five plants to sound them out on the setting up of a national organization. Gustavson, in addition to being chairman of the collective bargaining group, is also secretary of the official company union, the Cadillac Employees Association.

"We have received communications from a considerable number of employees' associations," Gustavson said, "pertaining to the adoption of a Grand Council of Associations, or rather a Federation of Automobile Industrial Employees, whereby we may bargain collectively for mutual benefit."

At the first regular meeting of the Cadillac group a resolution was passed calling for co-operation with the management in the matter of wages and bonus rates.

The launching of the national organization of the camouflaged company unions, which are being set up in accordance with Roosevelt's automobile settlement of last March 25, is designed to offset the growing movement for a general strike in the automobile industry.

JAPAN BOMBS CHINESE CITY; MANY KILLED

Three Towns Seized as Army Advances in New Invasion

KALGAN, China, Jan. 24.—Airplanes assisting Japanese troops, said to number over 4,000, pushing into Chahar Province, dropped ten bombs on Tushikou, inside the Great Wall today, official reports said.

After seizing three cities on the Jehol-Chahar border, the Japanese troops entrenched themselves, preparing to advance further westward to Dolon Nor. The number of dead is reported as 50 Chinese and 19 Japanese, not counting the civilian population killed in the fighting.

Considerable uneasiness is felt in Peiping and the surrounding areas, as the present drive of the Japanese militarists is considered only the initial move to a larger offensive westward and southward.

The Chinese newspapers throughout the country charge that the Japanese are deliberately inventing new pretexts, such as the existence of "irregular troops" under the leadership of General Sung Chen-Yuan as an excuse for seizing greater slices of Chinese territory, particularly in Chahar and Mongolia.

The Japanese military movements follow hard upon "peaceful" expressions and intentions in China recently uttered by Premier Kesuke Okada and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

The revolutionary press in China points out that the Japanese drive into Chahar was prepared with the assistance of the policies of Chiang Kai Shek, who not only withdrew Kuomintang troops from the path of the Japanese, but sent them to fight the Red Army of China. Chiang Kai Shek has been negotiating secretly with the Japanese minister in China, and through the Peiping Council of the Kuomintang, with the Japanese militarists in the North of China, doing everything possible to make easier their invasion of North China.

Strike Chart Is Exhibited At Trial of 18

By Michael Quinn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 24.—Sacramento workers and out of town liberals are daily crowding the Superior court here where eighteen workers are on trial for their strike activities on charges of violating the California criminal syndicalist law. Copies of the Daily Worker and the Western Worker, which the prosecution is trying to prove "illegal" are eagerly bought up as they arrive.

A blue print chart of California strikes during 1932 and 1933 was introduced by the prosecution today to prove seditious interference with industry and agriculture.

A chart on the general structure of the Communist Party, published in the Party Organizer, May, 1931, was also introduced as evidence, including accompanying statements on safeguarding the Party and its leadership. Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, carrying the attack to the prosecution, demanded that a large reproduction of the chart be put before the jury tomorrow.

The defense subjected Officer Russ, who identified 139 exhibits of literature, documents, etc., as seized in the raids on the Workers Book Shop, to a grilling cross-examination during which it was clearly brought out that Russ does not know what was taken in the raids. A request by Gallagher for permission to examine other articles alleged to have been seized in the raids but not entered in evidence was denied by Judge Dal M. Lemmon, presiding at the trial.

Gallagher, questioning special prosecutor Neil McAllister, blasted as a forgery the letter use by McAllister, defeated candidate for district attorney in the recent elections, to "prove" that Upton Sinclair, former Socialist who won the democratic nomination for governor of California, was a Communist.

Strikers Tighten Picket Lines To Prevent Reopening of Mill

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Announcement by the Richard Hosiery Mills that it will attempt to open its Arrowhead plant, one of the four closed by strikers, was countered by a mass picket line yesterday morning. While the mill was closed "for repairs" during the presence of National Guardsmen who tried to break the strike at the main plant in Rossville, Ga., the "reopening" is to be under a wage cut ranging as high as fifteen per cent. The strike of almost 2,000 workers at the company's Daisy, Soddy, Rossville and Arrowhead plants continues.

The Chickamauga Knitting mills at East Lake, and the Richmond Spinning Mill both remain completely closed by a strike.

HUNTVILLE, Ala., Jan. 24. — A conference yesterday between representatives of the 1,400 cotton strikers of the Merrimack Cotton Mills and company representatives brought no agreement. Following strikebreaking methods of other textile companies, the Merrimack management declares that the plant will remain "indefinitely closed until there is a better market for textile products."

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—At a meeting of less than 100 of the more than 600 strikers of the Hamilton Woolen Mill here, a decision was made to accept the offer of the Hamilton Company to reopen the mill. The strikers had previously voted almost unanimously against returning, considering the company's announcement of plans to liquidate as a bluff). This time the orders from the National office of the United Textile Workers were to return, on the company's terms.

DICKSTEIN-M'CORMACK COMMITTEE HIDES VITAL CONSPIRACY PROOF; COVERS UP PROMINENT FIGURES

Daily Worker Reveals Direct Link Between Congressional Committee and Close Associates of Morgan and Company—Publishes Testimony of Gen. Smedley D. Butler Suppressed by the Committee

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

Wall Street chiefs and their politicians are conspiring to clamp a fascist dictatorship on the American people.

The Dickstein-MacCormack Committee on Un-American Activities, supposedly set up to investigate just such developments, has systematically suppressed evidence which is spectacularly relevant—facts and names which will arouse the population against the hidden authors of this plot.

It is sitting on this testimony in fear of top-flight financiers and politicians who control the Committee and figure prominently in fascist activities. It is deliberately whitewashing fascist acts in which these gentry are involved.

J. P. Morgan and Company's close business associate, Felix Warburg, of Kuhn-Loeb and Company, has a direct link with the Dickstein-MacCormack Committee. It was through this connection that the Committee was guided in censoring its report on the efforts of Gerald C. McGuire, a flashy bond salesman for Colonel Grayson Mallet-Provost Murphy, to persuade General Smedley D. Butler to lead a fascist army for them. Murphy, head of the big brokerage firm bearing his name, and an original big contributor to the formation of the American Legion in the strike-breaking tradition, is a director of a Morgan bank and one of the leading Morgan insiders in the financial district.

Contact With White House

Testimony suppressed by the Dickstein-MacCormack Committee shows that MacGuire established contact with the White House, through a former National Commander of the American Legion, at a time when MacGuire had approached Butler, but had not yet broached the private army business. The connection with the White House was made for an okay on distinguished guests to be invited to an American Legion convention. The go-between, Louis Johnson, was on a "sound money" committee" which MacGuire told Butler he organized. So was Frank N. Belgrano, present National Commander of the American Legion. Belgrano is also a banker linked with William Randolph Hearst and Amadeo Giannini, Italian-American banker apologist for Mussolini. Belgrano was scheduled to testify before the Dickstein-McCormack Committee, but never appeared—although he was in Washington the night before this, and had a private conference with President Roosevelt.

The suppressed testimony discloses that the Congressional Committee never questioned MacGuire about a statement that he or Robert Sterling Clark, Singer Sewing Machine heir, gave General Butler to understand that John W. Davis, chief lawyer of the House of Morgan, wrote a speech which Butler was asked to deliver at a Legion convention. The suppressed testimony includes the following statement, which Butler recalled MacGuire made to the Marine General:

Suppressed Testimony Revealed

"He (MacGuire) said, 'You know, the President is weak. He will come right along with us. He was born in this class. He was raised in this class, and he will come back. He will run true to form. In the end he will come around. But we have got to be prepared to sustain him when he does."

To summarize what is known about this fascist army plot, General Butler testified that MacGuire came to him in the summer of 1933 with overtures—MacGuire and his employer, Murphy, wanted the retired "Bluejacket" general to lead soldiers to a Legion convention. Later he asked Butler to make a speech on the money question. Finally it developed that he wanted to have Butler participate in a fascist coup, in which a "man on a white horse" would set up an outright dictatorship for the bankers and industrialists. MacGuire called "this class . . . us." Other evidence now officially printed by the Congressional investigators proved that MacGuire during the period under discussion did handle vast sums of money, as much as $100,000 in one transaction, although he normally dealt in small sums. It proved that MacGuire did travel around the country during the time concerned, that he repeatedly contradicted himself and never did account for about $65,000 which he disposed of at a time when, he admitted, he wasn't selling bonds. Also, that MacGuire traveled all over Europe studying "veterans'" movements in relation to the reigning fascisms.

General Butler told me, as I will show tomorrow, that at only one point did MacGuire produce a record in an effort to controvert the General's testimony. Subsequently, Butler said, one of his friends declared he was ready to present evidence to show that MacGuire lied.

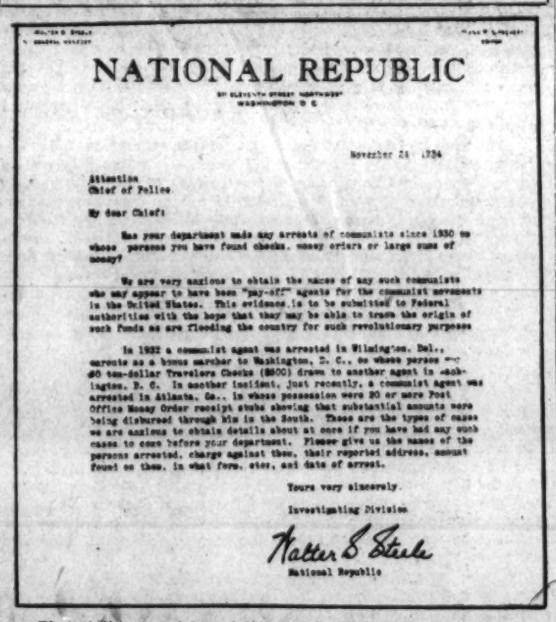
Fascist Forces Gather

In this series I shall show that this Wall Street effort to have General Butler lead a fascist army, backed by $3,000,000 to start and $300,000,000 if needed, is but one spectacular product of the gathering forces of American Fascism. These forces, which will be shown in action, include representatives and associates of the Rockefellers, Morgans, Hearsts and Warburgs.

These articles will demonstrate that leading American business men are backing—as Thyssen and Krupp financed Hitler's storm troops for years before putting the Nazis in power—important Fascist and potential-Fascist organizations, such as the American Liberty League, the Crusaders, the Committee for the Nation, and Father Charles E. Coughlin's Union for Social Justice. I shall show economic links between backers of these groups and those directly implicated in the Fascist-coup plot. That the activities of all these individuals in certain so-called patriotic, farmers', veterans' and monetary-reform groups

(Continued on Page 2)

MR. STEELE HAS A NIGHTMARE



NATIONAL REPUBLIC

November 24 1934

Attention
Chief of Police

My dear Chief:

Has your department made any arrests of communists since 1930 on whose persons you have found checks, money orders or large sums of money?

We are very anxious to obtain the names of any such communists who may appear to have been "pay-off" agents for the communist movements in the United States. This evidence is to be submitted to Federal authorities with the hope that they may be able to trace the origin of such funds as are flooding the country for such revolutionary purposes.

In 1932 a communist agent was arrested in Wilmington, Del., enroute as a bona marcher to Washington, D. C., on whose person were 60 ten-dollar Travelers Checks ($600) drawn to another agent in Washington, D. C. In another incident, just recently, a communist agent was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., in whose possession were 20 or more Post Office Money Order receipt stubs showing that substantial amounts were being disbursed through him in the South. These are the types of cases we are anxious to obtain details about at once if you have had any such cases to come before your department. Please give us the names of the persons arrested, charge against them, their reported address, amount found on them, in what form, size, and date of arrest.

Yours very sincerely,

Investigating Division

Walter S. Steele
National Republic

Photostatic copy of form letter sent by Walter Steele of open shop "National Republic" to all chiefs of police urging them to seize funds in possession of arrested Communist organizers.

Worker and Policeman Die in General Strike In Porta Rican Mills

PONCE, Porto Rico, Jan. 24—One worker and one policeman were killed in the general strike of sugar workers and stevedores yesterday, as the workers held their ranks firmly, demanding higher wages.

Governor Blanton Winship of Porto Rico, appointed by President Roosevelt, is working furiously to break the strike, threatening that if negotiations are not successful the national guard will be called out against the strikers.

War Clique Expects To Get One Billion Out of 'Work Relief'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — The secret of Roosevelt's insistence on a four billion dollar "work relief" fund that will have no strings attached to it emerged today when Army and Navy officials expressed the expectation that they would get more than one billion of these funds for war building purposes.

In this way, Roosevelt has already spent close to a billion dollars of "public works" money for war preparations.

Writers to Aid Ohrbach Strike In Demonstration Tomorrow

Writers who investigated the strike of Ohrbach department store employees and found that the strike was justified will back up their opinion by action on Saturday afternoon when many members of the writers' committee will lead a mass picketing demonstration.

Among those who have already announced their intention of participating in the picketing demonstration in defiance of an injunction issued to the store owners are Edward Dahlberg, Nathan Asch, James T. Farrell, Horace Gregory, Leane Zugsmith, Grace Lumpkin, Edward Newhouse, Joshua Kunitz, Oakley Johnson and Slater Brown.

After postponements dragging over more than a month, twenty-nine Ohrbach pickets have been given suspended sentences while three were dismissed. Seventeen to be tried at Special Sessions court for violation of the injunction had their cases postponed to Feb. 8 yesterday morning.

Exclusive Interview With General Smedley Butler in Tomorrow's Fascist Expose; Dont Miss These Startling Revelations!

'Daily' Reveals Suppressed Testimony of Wall Street Fascist Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

By Marguerite Young

dovetail into the basic anti-labor program of big bankers and industrialists united in the American Bankers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the National Association of Manufacturers. And that the Dickstein-McCormack Committee is being used by big business to advance a new and swift campaign against the Communist Party—a first move in the campaign to stamp out the whole labor movement.

The Dickstein-McCormack Committee, investigating "un-American" activities, deliberately avoided the more significant Fascist developments in the United States, stepping into the plot around General Butler only when faced with the danger that it would leak out in the press. Having undertaken to "investigate" the MacGuire-Murphy-Morgan plot, the Committee never even summoned Murphy! Murphy was paying his bond salesman, MacGuire, during all the months the latter devoted himself to promoting Fascist activities. For some of this, MacGuire testified, he was working for Clark.

WHAT SERIES WILL PROVE

Specifically I shall show:

1. During two years before General Butler was approached with the offer to lead the Wall Street army, he had been a focal point of scores of efforts to form mass "patriotic," "veterans," "farmers" and "monetary reform" groups around programs including typically Fascist proposals. The retired Marine General, suspicious of the objectives of at least 40 of these groups, refused to co-operate—in fact, turned over their literature and correspondence to the U. S. Government!

2. The U. S. Secret Service received information on these organizations as early as May 18, 1934, fully six months before the Dickstein-MacCormack Committee summoned Butler. That summer Paul Comley French, friend and confidant of Butler, reporter for the publisher David T. Stern's **Philadelphia Record** and **New York Post**, and prominent in the Philadelphia Newspaper Guild, was assigned to work on an expose of American fascism for the Stern papers.

3. Although French "broke" the MacGuire-Murphy plot story for his employer, scoring a world-wide news beat, he was summoned shortly afterward by Stern—a close friend of President Roosevelt—and offered a choice between being transferred to the advertising department or dismissal. Stern now denies that French was dismissed, while the Post confidentially informs its friends that the reporter was fired for incompetence. French has received no pay since January 26, nor has he been working for Stern since January 10.

4. The Dickstein Committee issued only a chopped-up statement of the Butler-French-MacGuire testimony. Only after the hubbub subsided did they issue scraps of the testimony. Meanwhile the Stern papers' expose of fascism by Stern had "washed out."

5. From the printed testimony, finally issued in question-and-answer form, the Congressional Committee censored references to the American Liberty League. Financiers backing this League are closely linked with certain officials of the American Jewish Committee—a Jewish organization which is dominated by the banker Felix Warburg, but whose small contributors wholeheartedly oppose anti-Semitism. These American Jewish Committee officials who are linked with Warburg worked closely with Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumley, who is in touch with Nazi leaders. Max Warburg, brother of Felix, came to the United States recently to secure credit to finance Hitler purchases, including copper, a vital war necessity. Kuhn-Loeb and Co. has developed closer relations with J. P. Morgan and Co. since the Hitler coup.

6. William Randolph Hearst copper interests were under consideration by the above group at the time Hearst launched his new anti-Red campaign. Hearst has set himself up to become the American Hugenberg—of course, not anticipating a Hugenberg fadeout. Hearst is adding a network of radio stations to his newspapers, magazines, gold and other metal mines, ranches, Manhattan real estate and movie interests.

7. One Charles Pemburn, who said he was "working for" Hearst, and who was active in the Bonus March of 1932, recently wrote General Butler saying he believed Hearst would "again" be interested in backing a veterans' group—especially if Butler would lead such a group.

8. About the time of the same Bonus Expeditionary Force's encampment in Washington, whence the soldiers were burned out by Herbert Hoover's orders, General Butler received a request from a self-described intermediary for the Key Men of America for assistance in forming a veterans' society out of the B. E. F. The Key Men of America is a front for one of the most notorious open-shop, spy-employing organizations. Harry A. Jung, backer of the Art Smith Khaki Shirts, was associated once with the Key Men.

9. The Dickstein-McCormack Committee knew that a secret Nazi agent worked in the Warburgs' Bank of Manhattan, but never called Felix Warburg to explain this. The Warburgs have substantial financial interests in Nazi Germany. Certain officials of the American Jewish Committee have kept the entire committee on record as opposed to the boycott of German goods—something which might hurt American financial interests abroad.

10. An official of the American Jewish Committee promoted publicity in the Jewish press for Father Charles E. Coughlin, the anti-Semitic, radical-baiting radio priest who works closely with influential men who in turn are associated with the American Jewish Committee.

11. Father Coughlin favors company unions and is opposed to the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827).

12. The Dickstein-McCormack Committee suppressed testimony that the fascist army which General Butler was asked to lead would be armed by the Remington Arms company, a subsidiary of the du Ponts, leading backers of the American Liberty League and keystone of the War Department's industrial mobilization plans.

13. James Rand, Jr., head of Remington-Rand and head of the Committee for the Nation, is working to coordinate the efforts of several powerful profit-protecting employer groups. Rand is closely associated in the Committee for the Nation, with Dr. Rumley. These two participated early in 1933 in private conferences with bankers, big farmers and industrialists. They discussed "monetary reform" or inflation, and the danger of "Bolshevism." Interests which are linked to those of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Hearst converge in the Remington-Rand Corporation.

14. The programs of a number of new spurious mass organizations, backed by business men, while differing on less important points, have one typically fascist feature in common. They seek to sell the American masses the lie that their basic interest lies in protecting property rights at any cost. Interviews with the leaders of several of these organizations shows that they all talk alike in expressing fascist ideas. This fascist ideology is spreading rapidly in the capitalist press of the United States.

15. Fascist and potential-fascist groups are organizing in schools and are recruiting leaders who wield great power through their connections with the press, the church, the schools and universities.

16. The Dickstein-McCormack Committee summoned, but never questioned, Col. John Thomas Taylor, American Legion legislative representative and a Colonel in the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service Reserves. Taylor, a close friend of William Shearer, the steel trusts' notorious international fixer, was associated once before with the same Col. Murphy in a successful effort by the latter to put over a beer vote in the American Legion convention of 1930—for reasons I shall explain.

17. The Dickstein-McCormack Committee refused to follow up testimony that Italian consuls in the United States are participating in propaganda and persecution of anti-Fascists of Italian extraction.

I first learned of Wall Street plans to develop mass organizations to speed the fascist tempo about six weeks before the Dickstein-MacCormack Committee summoned General Butler. In official and semi-official circles in the capital one heard echoes of international financiers' maneuvering to "do something" to avoid the repetition of the San Francisco general strike.

Rulers of American capitalism discussed the organization of a group of technician strikebreakers who could be depended upon to keep strategic industries going in case of strike.

BUTLER IS SUBPOENAED

Later I heard about the overture to General Butler. People told about hearing it second or third hand from the General or his friend, French. The Dickstein-McCormack Committee knew of these reports, for newspapermen had already queried them. But it was not until the story had spread so that there was danger of its being printed that the Committee sought General Butler's story. Then it sent an investigator carrying subpoenas to both Butler and French. The summonses were flashed upon them. Both of them urged that documentary evidence on the "big shots" behind the agents be obtained before the story was "broken."

No use! The investigator refused to withdraw the summons. However, he did give assurances that he would put the Justice Department to work on a report. This report that a Wall Street bankers' group much earlier had discussed forming a fascist organization and had named General Butler as the leader they desired turned up in several places. All reports agree that a dominant role is being played by an internationally prominent partner of one of the great banking firms. This banker never was consulted by the Committee.

Another point on which the investigator expressed interest concerned an Indianapolis "publisher" named Flagg, who told General Butler something about this point—but this lead never was developed.

Once summoned by the Committee, French was ordered to write the story for the Stern papers, so that they should not "be scooped on our own story." He anticipated that the publication of the Murphy-MacGuire episode would merely open a comprehensive series on the whole development of American fascism. He took into his office a sheaf of correspondence of organizations and individuals whence came many overtures to General Butler. All of these organizations, the Stern editors decided, were "racketeering outfits." So French was sent out to "keep General Butler company" for a few days, and then was detailed to the local staff in Philadelphia. He dropped a note to Editor Harry Saylor, who had promised him a bonus if the Butler story were handled well. Saylor replied in writing. French says Saylor admitted the Butler story was thoroughly satisfactory, that he didn't know of any newspaperman in Philadelphia he would prefer to have working for him than French. But, continued Mr. Saylor, the Butler story had not produced the expected circulation, and therefore they could not pay the bonus. Shortly thereafter, Publisher Stern called French into his office in Philadelphia.

FRENCH IS EASED OUT

"It was on December 10," French told me. "On a Saturday. Mr. Stern began by telling me how much he thought of me, and then he said he was going to transfer me to the advertising department, where I could soon become an executive. I couldn't understand it, of course. When I asked why, he said Mr. Saylor was not satisfied with my work, nor was the City Editor in Philadelphia.

"I said that of course I couldn't transfer to the ad department—because, being totally inexpericnced in advertising, I would be incompetent there. He insisted, however, that I'd have to transfer or he'd have to let me go with two weeks notice. Of course I said I'd have to take the notice. A couple of days later I received a check for two week's salary."

In addition to this astonishing story, I learned elsewhere that since the Stern-French interview, Publisher Stern has been telephoning General Butler, seeking to get together and talk things over. What things, I cannot tell. But I was informed by a reliable source that Mr. Stern mentioned to Butler that President Roosevelt wished the General to see the Publisher.

Then I discovered that the Post's officials have told friends—"off the record"—that French was fired "for incompetence." There are some who believe French was fired for Newspaper Guild activities. I do not know why he was dismissed. But I know the dismissal was extremely unusual, for French's record is as follows: He worked for the Stern papers for more than three years before going to the Philadelphia Bureau of the United Press. In that press association office, French covered the Legislature, the Lindbergh kidnaping and other important stories—and I have in my possession a sheaf of congratulatory telegrams to French from executives as high as Robert Bender, vice-president of the U. P. French was fired from the United Press, apparently for Guild activity, though his employer put out a story that the firing was motivated by French's doing publicity on the side. Mr. French says the story, however, was checked and discredited by Philadelphia newspaper men who formed an informal committee and investigated it.

Regardless of that—Mr. Stern re-employed French when he was turned out by the U. P.! And I have yet to encounter a publisher who would do such a thing for an incompetent fellow out of softheartedness.

STERN DENIES DISMISSAL

Therefore, imagine my surprise when I telephoned Mr. Stern on Wednesday, January 23, and asked him whether he had anything to say about the dismissal of French, and Stern replied quickly:

"I deny that French was dismissed or that there's any more to be said about it."

"Is Mr. French still working for you?" I gasped.

"I don't know what his status is now," he said, "but Paul French was never dismissed from my employ."

"But Mr. French is not working for you now, is he?"

"No."

"Is Mr. French being paid by you now?" I wanted to make certain of the facts.

"I don't know"—Mr. Stern sounded a bit tired of this—"I'm just looking into the thing now. I received a letter about it this morning, and I understand he was not dismissed."

"Then can't you tell me definitely that Mr. French is or is not working for you still?"

"I don't know," he said.

"Then can you tell me anything about information I have that since French left your papers, you have been trying to get in touch with General Butler, and you told him that the President wanted him to see you?"

"Nothing to it at all!" It was a soft exclamation. "Just gossip. You know, nobodys more given to gossip than we newspaper men."

"That's right," I agreed, "but, you know, nobody's more responsible for evaluating gossip which is sometimes true."

Stern hung up. I immediately telephoned French.

"What!" French exclaimed at the story. "Well—I wonder where my money is if I wasn't fired?"

"Were you dismissed?" I asked again.

"Just as I explained to you—and I have received no pay since the two weeks' notice expired, and I haven't been working."

"When did that notice expire?"

"December 26, just about a month ago."

"And the conversation you recalled to me, the conversation between you and Mr. Stern, you still recall in the same way as you told me?"

"Why, surr. It was a choice between going to the advertising department or two weeks notice."

"And the date of that conversation with Mr. Stern—do you still recall it?"

"It was two weeks before December 26. On a Saturday, Dec. 10."

In my first conversation with French, at the headquarters of the Newspaper Guild in Philadelphia, I asked him whether he thought he had been fired for Guild activity or because of his reportorial connection with the MacGuire-Murphy plot.

"I couldn't answer that," he said, "but I know one thing—it couldn't have been incompetence."

Mr. McCORMACK "EXPLAINS"

I called on Chairman John W. McCormack of the House Committee investigating "Un-American" activities in Washington two weeks ago. I had twenty-three questions to ask him—questions offering him an opportunity to deny or refute evidence that his committee had deliberately whitewashed fascist activities in the United States.

Having admonished me to remember that he was extending to me "the same treatment I would extend to the correspondent of any other newspaper," Chairman McCormack fixed me with a wolfish glance and allowed me to explain that I came partly out of courtesy to him.

"Mutual courtesy," he reproved.

There followed about a two hours' interview, mostly not for quotation.

Mr. McCormack began:

"There are some things that should be understood. In the first place, we had only $27,000. First we were directed by the House to investigate Nazi activities. That was the main reason for the passage of the resolution establishing the Committee. Now you will have to keep in mind the $27,000, and the fact that this was a nationwide investigation and that there was no clearing house where we could pick up our information."

Mr. McCormack removed his glasses and continued severely: "Now, anonymous leads are always dangerous. We got plenty of them, of course, but they are dangerous. Therefore I suggested that in order to protect character reputation and avoid the danger of anonymous leads, the Committee confine public sessions to evidence which would be admissible in a court of law. That was just to protect character reputation, just a matter of decency. After all, the rules of evidence are just the rules of decency.

"TENDENCY TO MISUNDERSTAND"

"Now, there has been a tendency in some directions to misunderstand all of this. But what is the justice of calling certain witnesses who will testify, for example, concerning children in a Nazi camp in the United States? If you were a ten-year-old boy, Miss Young, would you think it just that we allowed somebody to come in here and tell us that you were in a Nazi camp, so that when you grow up this thing could be exhumed?

"Take the Butler story," McCormack volunteered with a flourish of his hand. "There were several reasons why he wasn't called in public session. In the first place, before he came in, he released his story to the press. From that time on, the thing was paraded in the press and the necessity for calling him was therefore eliminated."

I passed over this abject apology for what the Committee failed to do. What interested me was Mr. McCormack's assertion that General Butler "released his story to the press." For I knew that the only newspapers which had the story in advance were the Stern papers. I knew that the editor of these papers knew the Committee investigator who subpoenaed Butler and French. In fact, the editor saw the Committee investigator just before the latter went to Butler and Stern. Also, there was the strange dismissal of French following publication of the story.

I asked Mr. McCormack how his committee happened to receive the "co-operation" of the American Jewish Committee. He exploded, "Let me see all your questions! You know I don't have to answer questions! I know those questions are asked from a certain premise that I don't agree with!"

REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

I turned over some questions. He studied them and flung them back with a wry grin. Then he began to muse upon the theme of Communism. I am unable to report his thoughts, however, for in the midst of them he caught himself and shouted, "Strike that out! This subject is still under consideration by the Committee and I have no right to have a fixed opinion on it. If you write this down it will look as though I don't have an open mind on the subject. And I do have an open mind on the subject!"

In fact, I cannot even report all of the questions Mr. McCormack refused to answer, for in some cases he responded, "Now, just between us—No, don't you put that down! I know that you can, by saying I refused to answer, create an impression . . ."

I think it was about here that something came up which I am quite free to report. It was something I said. It was that I—for one, a least, since apparently the Congressman had never seen another—wouldn't mind living in the Soviet Union.

"Oh, ho! Are you a citizen?" he asked sharply. And then, though I can't recall the words, I'm sure there was a certain threatening suggestion that I might be exposed for saying I wanted to live under a workers' and peasants' government. Well, now it's out.

Congressman McCormack apparently had forgotten that, less than a month before this, he had given a striking example of how his "open mind" functions on this subject. At that time he suppressed a telegram addressed to him by the Editor of the Daily Worker, Clarence A. Hathaway, who, on behalf of the Communist Party, demanded an opportunity to be heard in what had been publicly scheduled as an open hearing on Communist activities in the United States. The Communist Party telegram protested against the committee's hastily closing the public hearing after giving it over to the Los Angeles Police Chief, union-haters, reactionary veterans' leaders, patrioteers, professional red-baiters, military spy heads, Brother Elks, Ku Klux Klansmen and other anti-Negro spokesmen.

"In view of your declared intentions of drafting new measures directed against Communists and Communist Party which would be merely a preparatory step for fascist attacks on the workers' movements as a whole," Hathaway telegraphed, "the Communist Party demands full opportunity for presentation . . . reply to charges of reactionary, anti-working class forces now swarming around your Committee."

CHARGES VINDICATED

The truth of Hathaway's contention that the anti-Communist attack was but a prelude to a general anti-union drive had already been proven on that same day, when President William Green of the Amer-

(Continued on Page 3)

THEY SHIELD PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE FASCIST CONSPIRACY

The Dickstein-McCormack Committee in session in Washington. In the group are (left) Congressman Samuel Dickstein of New York, vice-chairman; Congressman U. S. Guyer of Kansas; Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, chairman; Congressman Charles Kramer of California. Above is congressman McCormack, chairman of the committee.

General Smedley Butler quoting Robert S. Clark, who sent Gerald C. MacGuire with proposals for a fascist army (the suppressed testimony is in bold face):

The Published Testimony:	*What Butler Really Said:*
He (Roosevelt) has either got to get more money out of us or he has got to change the method of financing the Government and we are going to see to it that he does not change that method. He will not change it.	He (Roosevelt) has either got to get more money out of us, or has got to change the method of financing the Government, and we are going to see to it that he does not change the methods. He will not change it. **He is with us now."**
I said, "The idea of this group of soldiers then, is to sort of frighten him, is it?"	I said, "The idea of this great group of soldiers, then, is to sort of frighten him, is it?"
"No, no, no, not to frighten him. This is to sustain him when others assault him."	"No, no, no; not to frighten him. This is to sustain him when others assault him."
	He said, "You know, the President is weak. He will come right along with us. He was born in this class. He was raised in this class, and he will come back. He will run true to form. In the end he will come around. But we have got to be prepared to sustain him when he does."
I said, "Well, I do not know about that. How would the President explain it?"	I said, "Well, I do not know about that. How would the President explain it?"

Paul Comley French, reporter for the New York Post, telling of his conversations with Gerald MacGuire (the suppressed testimony is in bold face):

The Published Testimony:	*What French Really Said:*
At first he (MacGuire) suggested that the General organize this outfit himself and ask a dollar a year dues from everybody. We discussed that, and then he came around to the point of getting outside financial funds, and he said that it would not be any trouble to raise a million dollars.	At first he (MacGuire) suggested that the General organize this outfit himself and ask a dollar a year dues from everybody. We discussed that, and then he came around to the point of getting outside financial funds, and he said that it would not be any trouble to raise a million dollars. **He said that he could go to John W. Davis or Perkins of the National City Bank, and any number of persons and get it.** Of course, that may or may not mean anything. That is, his reference to John W. Davis and Perkins of the National City Bank. **During my conversation with him I did not of course, commit the General to anything. I was just feeling him along. Later we discussed the question of arms and equipment, and he suggested that they could be obtained from the Remington Arms Co., on credit through the du Ponts. I do not think at that time he mentioned the connections of du Pont with the American Liberty League, but he skirted all around it. That is, I do not think he mentioned the Liberty League, but he skirted all around the idea that that was the back door, and that this was the front door; one of the du Ponts is on the board of directors of the American Liberty League and they own a controlling interest in the Remington Arms Co. In other words he suggested that Roosevelt would be in sympathy with us and proposed the idea that Butler would be named as the head of the C. C. C. camps by the President as a means of building up this organization. He, would, then have 500,000 men. Then he said that if that did not work the General would not have any trouble enlisting 500,000 men.**

PROTEST BARRING OF COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
"DAILY WORKER"

CENTRAL OFFICE
P. O. Box 97, Station D
NEW YORK CITY

December 26,1934.

Dear Sir and Madam:-

We are herewith sending you a copy of the official telegram sent last week to Chairman John W. McCormack of the "Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities". We wish to bring to your attention Mr. McCormack's high-handed and indefensible action in deliberately refusing to admit as authoritative spokesman of the Communist Party to a public hearing on what was announced in the press as a hearing on Communist activities. The Communist Party offered to answer any questions germane to the investigation of the Communist Party.

We submit that it would serve the purposes of accuracy to make the attached telegram a part of the official record of the House.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

Earl Browder
General Secretary

Copy of letter sent by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. to All Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate protesting the failure of the Dickstein-McCormack Committee to call spokesmen for the Communist Party.

PROTEST TELEGRAM TO COMMITTEE

December 18, 1934.

John W. McCormack,
Committee Investigating Un-American Activities,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The Communist Party vigorously protests against the refusal to hear spokesmen of the Communist Party, accomplished through the arbitrary adjournment of your committee sessions, contrary to your publicly announced plans, when you were informed of our intention to send a delegation on Wednesday morning to present our reply to the slanderous and distorted statements made before your committee by well-known reactionaries and professional red-baiters. Your refusal to hear authoritative spokesmen of the Communist Party when supposedly you are "investigating" Communist activities shows up your committee for what it really is: a tool of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers' Association in their openly announced drive to illegalize the Communist Party and to deport and imprison active Communists as the first step toward cutting workers' wages, speeding up production, cutting relief for the unemployed, and introducing fascist measures for the suppression of the workers' movement as a whole. Your committee started out to investigate Nazi and fascist activities in the United States. Now, in line with the demands of the bankers and manufacturers, for whom the Hearst press has spoken most boldly, you suddenly shift your "investigations" to Communist activities, and, without ever hearing Communist spokesmen, you publicly declare your intention of proposing new laws at the opening of Congress aimed at the suppression of Communists. This your committee does in the name of "democracy." Like your prototypes in Italy, Germany and Austria, you cloak your vile attacks on the workers' movement and on the workers' living standards with endless talk of defense of democracy. In the name of democracy you become the midwife for fascist suppression and then open fascist dictatorship. The Communist Party denounces your hypocritical maneuvers and declares its determination to expose them before the masses of the American public.

C. A. HATHAWAY.
For the Communist Party, U. S. A.

WHAT GENERAL BUTLER SAID AT THE INQUIRY AND WHAT THE COMMITTEE SUPPRESSED

Gen Butler was telling the Dickstein-McCormack Committee the story of the talk that MacGuire (Murphy's man) had with him. In the left column is what the Committee published. In the right column is what Butler actually said—the suppressed testimony being printed in bold face type.

The Published Testimony:	*What Butler Really Said:*
Then MacGuire said that he was the chairman of the distinguished-guest committee of the American Legion, on Louis Johnson's staff; that Louis Johnson had, at MacGuire's suggestion, put my name down to be invited as a distinguished guest of the Chicago convention.	Then MacGuire said that he was the chairman of the distinguished-guest committee of the American Legion, on Louis Johnson's staff; that Louis Johnson had, at MacGuire's suggestion, put my name down to be invited as a distinguished guest of the Chicago convention; **that Johnson had then taken this list, presented by MacGuire, of distinguished guests, to the White House for approval; that Louis Howe, one of the secretaries to the President, had crossed my name off and said that I was not to be invited—that the President would not have it.**
I thought I smelled a rat, right away—that they were trying to get me mad—to get my goat. I said nothing.	I thought I smelled a rat, right away—that they were trying to get me mad—to get my goat. I said nothing.
"He (Murphy) is on our side, though. He wants to see the soldiers cared for."	"He (Murphy) is on our side, though. He wants to see the soldiers cared for."
	"Is he responsible, too, for making the Legion a strikebreaking outfit?"
	"No, no. He does not control anything in the Legion now."
	I said: "You know very well that it is nothing but a strikebreaking outfit used by capital for that purpose and that is the reason they have all those big club-houses and that is the reason I pulled out from it. They have been using these dumb soldiers to break strikes."
	He said: "Murphy hasn't anything to do with that. He is a very fine fellow."
	I said, "I do not doubt that, but there is some reason for his putting $125,000 into this."
Well, that was the end of that conversation.	Well, that was the end of that conversation.
He (Clark) laughed and said, "That speech cost a lot of money." Clark told me that it had cost him a lot of money. He thought it was a big joke that these fellows were claiming the authorship of that speech.	He (Clark) laughed and said, "That speech cost a lot of money." Clark told me that it had cost him a lot of money. **Now either from what he said then or from what MacGuire had said, I got the impression that the speech had been written by John W. Davis—one or the other of them told me that**—but he thought that it was a big joke that these fellows were claiming the authorship of that speech.
I think there was one other visit to the house because he (MacGuire) proposed that I go to Boston to a soldiers' dinner to be given in my honor. He suggested that I go up to Boston to this dinner for the soldiers. He said, "We will have a private car for you on the end of the train. You will make a speech at this dinner and it will be worth a thousand dollars to you."	I think there was one other visit to the house because he (MacGuire) proposed that I go to Boston to a soldiers' dinner to be given by Governor Ely for the soldiers, **and that I was to go with Al Smith.** He said, "We will have a private car for you on the end of the train **and have your picture taken with Governor Smith.** You will make a speech at this dinner and it will be worth a thousand dollars to you."
I said, "I never got a thousand dollars for making a speech."	I said, "I never got a thousand dollars for making a speech."
He said, "You will get it this time."	He said, "You will get it this time."
"Who is going to pay for this dinner and this ride up in the private car?"	"Who is going to pay for this dinner and this ride up in the private car?"
"Oh, we will pay for it out of our private funds."	"Oh, we will pay for it out of our funds. **You will have your picture taken with Governor Smith."**
	I said, "I do not want to have my picture taken with Governor Smith. I do not like him."
	"Well, then, he can meet you up there."
	I said, "No, there is something wrong in this. There is no connection that I have with Al Smith, that we should be riding along together to a soldiers' dinner. He is not for the soldiers, either. I am not going to Boston to any dinner given by Governor Ely for the soldiers. If the soldiers of Massachusetts want to give a dinner and want me to come, I will come. But there is no thousand dollars in it."
"I am not going to Boston. If the soldiers of Massachusetts want to give a dinner and want me to come, I will come. But there is no thousand dollars in it."	So he said, "Well, then, we will think of something else."
So he said, "Well, then, we will think of something else."	**I said, "What is the idea of Al Smith in this?"**
	"Well," he said, "Al Smith is getting ready to assault the Administration in his magazine. It will appear in a month or so. He is going to take a shot at the money question. He has definitely broken with the President."
	I was interested to note that about a month later he did, and the New Outlook took the shot that he told me a month before they were going to take. Let me say that this fellow has been able to tell me a month or six weeks ahead of time everything that happened. That made him interesting. I wanted to see if he was going to come out right.
	So I said at this time, "So I am going to be dragged in as a sort of publicity agent for Al Smith to get him to sell magazines by having our picture taken on the rear platform of a private car, is that the idea?"
	"Well, you are to sit next to each other at dinner and you are both going to make speeches. You will speak for the soldiers without assaulting the Administration, because this Administration has cut their throats. Al Smith will make a speech, and they will both be very much alike."
	I said, "I am not going. You just cross that out."
Then when he met me in New York he had another idea. . . .	Then when he met me in New York he had another idea. . . .
Now, I cannot recall which one of these fellows told me about the rule of succession, about the Secretary of State becoming President when the Vice-President is eliminated. There was something said in one of the conversations that I had, that the President's health was bad, and he might resign, and that Garner did not want it anyhow, and then this super-secretary would take the place of the Secretary of State and in the order of succession would become President. That was the idea. He said that they had this money to spend on it, and he wanted to know again if I would head it, and I said, "No, I was interested in it, but I would not head it."	Now, I cannot recall which one of these fellows told me about the rule of succession, about the Secretary of State becoming President when the Vice-President is eliminated. There was something said in one of the conversations that I had **either with MacGuire, or with Flagg, whom I met in Indianapolis,** that the President's health was bad, and he might resign, and that Garner did not want it anyhow, and then this super-secretary would take the place of the Secretary of State and in the order of succession would become President. **He made some remark about the President being very thin-skinned and did not like criticism, and it would be very much easier to pin it on somebody else. He could say that he was above such routine matters and let the other fellow take care of it and then get rid of him if necessary.** That was the idea. He said that they had this money to spend on it, and he wanted to know again if I would head it, and I said, "No, I was interested in it, but I would not head it."
He said, "When I was in Paris, my headquarters were Morgan & Hodges (Harjes). We had a meeting over there. I might as well tell you that our group is for you, for the head of this organization. Morgan & Hodges (Harjes) are against you. The Morgan interests say that you cannot be trusted, that you are too radical, and so forth, that you are too much on the side of the little fellow; you cannot be trusted. They do not want you. But our group tells them that you are the only fellow in America who can get the soldiers together. They say, 'Yes, but he will get them together and to the wrong way.' That is what they say if you take charge of them."	He said, "When I was in Paris, my headquarters were Morgan & Hodges (Harjes). We had a meeting over there. I might as well tell you that our group is for you, for the head of this organization. Morgan & Hodges (Harjes) are against you. The Morgan interests say that you cannot be trusted, that you are too radical, and so forth, that you are too much on the side of the little fellow; you cannot be trusted. **They are for Douglas MacArthur as the head of it. Douglas MacArthur's term expires in November, and if he is not reappointed it is to be presumed that he will be disappointed and sore and they are for getting him to head it."**
	I said, "I do not think that you will get the soldiers to follow him, Jerry. He is in bad odor, because he put on a uniform with medals to march down the streets in Washington. I know the soldiers."
	"Well, then, we will get Hanford MacNider. They want either MacArthur or MacNider. They do not want you. But our group tells them that you are the only fellow in America who can get the soldiers together. They say, 'Yes, but he will get them together and to the wrong way.' That is what they say if you take charge of them."
So he left me saying, "I am going down to Miami. . . ."	So he left me saying, "I am going down to Miami. . . ."

Stalin's Analysis of Trotzky-Zinoviev-Kamenev Clique Shows Roots of Role Which Led to Murder

Recent events accurately confirm the historical clarity and foresight of Stalin's analysis of the perspectives of the Trotzky-Zinoviev-Kamenev group, made at the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Dec. 3, 1927. Their counter-revolutionary anti-Leninist role, which led to desperation and ultimately to the assassination of Comrade Kirov by one of their clique, grows out of their fight against the construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union—a fight against the victory of the proletarian revolution.

We reprint below sections of Comrade Stalin's polemic against these elements who have now earned the defense of the Czarist White Guard and Fascist enemies of the Workers' Fatherland:

By Joseph Stalin

Firstly. The question of a possibility of a victorious Socialist construction of our country. I shall not go in detail into the documents and declarations of the opposition in this connection. They are known to all and it is unnecessary to repeat them. It is obvious to all that the opposition denies the possibility. However, they pass immediately and openly to the position occupied by the Menshevists. Such an attitude on the part of the opposition to this particular question is not new in the case of the present oppositional leaders. It was from this standpoint that Kamenev and Zinoviev started when they refused to take part in the October revolt. They then said expressly that if we started the insurrection we should be going to our ruin, that the premises for Socialism had not yet ripened and would not ripen so soon. This same standpoint was taken by Trotzky when he decided to take part in the insurrection. He said openly that if a victorious revolution in the West did not afford us help very soon, it was foolish to imagine that the Russian revolution could withstand against reactionary Europe.

Dragged Themselves In

And in what manner did Kamenev and Zinoviev on the one hand and Trotzky on the other hand eventually participate in the insurrection? This is a very interesting question to which it is well worth while devoting a few words. You know very well, comrades, that it was only under pressure that Kamenev and Zinoviev took part in it at all. Lenin drove them to it by threatening to expel them from the Party. (Laughter, applause.) They had to drag themselves into the revolt. (Laughter, applause.)

Trotzy took part of his own free will, but he did not do so without a certain reservation, which even then brought him nearer to Kamenev and Zinoviev. It is interesting that shortly before the October Revolution, in July, 1917, Trotzky considered it appropriate to re-publish his own program. What was the subject matter of this pamphlet? It was a discussion with Lenin as to the possibility of a victory of Socialism in one country, which idea of Lenin he considered wrong, affirming that it would certainly be necessary to seize power, but that, supposing no help to be forthcoming from a victory of the workers in the West of Europe, it was hopeless to think that revolutionary Russia could hold its own in the teeth of a conservative Europe, and whoever did not believe in Trotzky's criticism was lacking in common sense. I may here read you an extract from the said pamphlet of Trotzky:

"Without waiting for the others, we commence the fight and carry it on within the limits of this country in the confident expectation that our initiative will give rise to a similar action in other countries. If this should not be the case, it would be hopeless, as both history and our own theoretic calculations prove, to imagine that revolutionary .Russia could withstand conservative Europe. To limit the prospects of the Socialist revolution to national boundaries would mean falling a victim to the same national limitations that formed the program of the social patriots." (Trotzky, "1917." Vol. III, Part I. Page 90.)

This, comrades, was the reservation of Trotzky, which in many ways explains his present collaboration with Kamenev and Zinoviev.

And how did Lenin enter the revolution? What was the attitude of the Party? Also with a reservation? No, Lenin and his Party proceeded without the least reservations. Here is an extract from the excellent article by Lenin, "The War Program of the Proletarian Revolution," published abroad in September 1917.

"Socialism victorious in a single country by no means immediately obviates all further wars. On the contrary, it presumes them. The suppression of capitalism ensues very differently in the different countries. This cannot be otherwise in the case of commodity production. Hence the irrefutable conclusion that Socialism cannot win through simultaneously in all countries; it will succeed first in one country or in a certain number of countries, and the other countries will for a time remain bourgeois or pre-bourgeois. This will be the cause not only of conflicts but also of the direct intention on the part of the bourgeoisie of other lands to annihilate the victorious proletariat of the Socialist state. In such an eventuality, a war on our part would be necessary and justified. It would be a war for Socialism and for the emancipation of the other peoples from the bourgeoisie." (Lenin, "War Program of the Proletarian Revolution," Records of the Lenin Institute, 2nd edition, page 7.)

You see what a different standpoint this is. If Trotzky went into the revolt with a reservation which brought him nearer to Zinoviev and Kamenev, by declaring that the proletarian rule in our country could be of no avail if it were not afforded timely help from without, Lenin went into the fight without a reservation, declaring that the proletarian rule in our country must serve as a basis, to enable the proletarians of other countries to emancipate themselves from the yoke of the bourgeoisie.

This is how the Bolshevists entered the October Revolution, and this is the reason why in the tenth year of the revolution Trotzky has found a common platform with Zinoviev and Kamenev.

A Dialogue

We might well imagine a dialogue conversation between Trotzky on the one hand and Zinoviev and Kamenev on the other on the occasion of the foundation of the Oppositional bloc.

Kamenev and Zinoviev to Trotzky:

Look here, dear comrade, we were ultimately right in saying it was a mistake to enter the October Revolution and that it would be better to wait for the Constituent Assembly. Today all recognize that the country and the government are in a state of decay, that we are faced with ruin, and that there will be no Socialism at all in your country. It was a mistake to go in for the revolt. But you entered it of your own free will. You made a great mistake by doing so.

Trotzky replies:

No, my dear colleagues, you are unjust to me. True, I went in for the revolt, but you have forgotten to mention how. I did not go in for it unreservedly, but with a reservation. And since it has turned out that we can expect no help from outside, we are obviously going to our ruin. As I predicted would be the case in my "Peace Program."

Zinoviev and Kamenev:

That will probably be the case. We had forgotten your reservation. It is now obvious that our bloc is on a sound ideological foundation. (General laughter and applause.)

This is the way in which the standpoint of the Opposition came about in regard to their denial of the possibility of a victorious Socialist construction in this country.

And what is the actual purport of this standpoint of theirs? It stands for capitulation. To whom? Obviously to the capitalist elements in the country. To whom else? To the international bourgeoisie. And how about the "Left" phrases and the revolutionary gestures? They have disappeared as chaff in the wind. Shake our Opposition thoroughly to remove their revolutionary phraseology, and you will see what remains is nothing but a spirit of capitulation.

THE CONSUL AND HIS BACKER

—From Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy Is Bared

By Marguerite Young

(Continued from Page 2)

ican Federation of Labor cagily refused to recommend federal legislation to make the Communist Party illegal on the plea that if the activities Mr. McCormack sought to curb were indeed "illegal," then there was no necessity for legislation to make them "illegal"! Obviously Mr. Green was mindful of the fact that his own recent demand for expulsion of Communists from A. F. of L. locals drew many sharp protests from workers.

I asked Mr. MacCormack whether his committee made any study of the economic and political forces which underlie the superficial "shirt-movement" stunts they investigated in connection with Fascism. Again he answered "off-the-record." And still again "off-the-record" When I asked him why, if he were interested in protecting "character reputation" he allowed Walter Steele of the open shop National Republic, a magazine formerly linked with the Key Men of America, to tell the boogey-man story about a Communist plot to "kidnap the President"—in a public session—yet failed to ask the same Mr. Steele about his efforts to enlist chiefs of police in spying on militant labor leaders and Communists. A photostatic copy of the letter written by the "kidnap" man is presented elsewhere on page one of this issue.

DICKSTEIN'S "INNOCENCE"

Efforts to secure a clear explanation of the Committee's deliberate attempt to conceal, rather than to divulge, fascist activity in the United States, were fruitless when Congressman Dickstein was interviewed by the New Masses investigator.

Congressman Dickstein played dumb. He "wished" he had known about the Warburg-Morgan financial hook-up, he said, because, "I'd have called Murphy and Morgan and Warburg and anyone else involved." He "didn't have the time or money" to look into the American Liberty League angle of the Murphy-MacGuire conspiracy, though, on second thought, he "didn't have time" to question Murphy. Asked why National Commander Belgrano of the Legion was excused from testifying, he referred the query to Chairman McCormack. He "didn't know" why the Committee never found out from Ralph Easley of the American Civic Federation—whom the Committee put on the stand to pour forth his stalest lies about the Communists—who financed the distribution by Easley of an anti-semitic book imported by George Sylvester Vierick, a proven Nazi agent according to the Committee's own carefully censored record.

He "never saw" reports to the Committee naming Jewish firms in the United States who gave money to Harry A. Jung. He "couldn't answer" why Dr. Rumley wasn't asked about his Committee for the Nation activities which resulted in benefiting Hitler's finances. Nor could he say why they hadn't asked Dr. Rumley, an exposed Nazi contact, about his connections with Lessing Rosenwald, who is active both in the American-Jewish Committee and in Rumley's Committee for The Nation. He "didn't know" why they hadn't called Felix Warburg to find out how it happened that F. X. Mittmeier, a secret Nazi agent, happened to be placed in the Warburg's Bank of Manhattan.

"Fascism came at the last moment," Mr. Dickstein finally lamented. "I knew of only one Fascist group—the Black Shirts—and they weren't important."

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Tomorrow Marguerite Young will report her interview with General Smedley Butler in his Newtown Square, Pa., home, giving his contribution to the picture of the fascist advance in the United States both before and after the Dickstein-McCormack Committee picked up and whitewashed the Murphy-MacGuire plot.

Seamen Relief Strike Gains Growing Support

Unemployed seamen in New Orleans, Newport News, Baltimore, Charleston, Cleveland, Savannah and Norfolk, are on strike against the recent relief order taking them off relief and putting them on forced labor at one dollar a week plus flophouse food and lodging.

In Houston and Newport News, the Waterfront Unemployment Councils and the Marine Workers Industrial Union have forced a reversal of the order, and in New York City no attempt has yet been made to put the order into effect.

RUBBER WORKERS WIN RISE

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Rubber workers are to receive a 5 per cent increase effective Feb. 1, the Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich companies announced yesterday. It is reported that 40,000 workers are involved. The increases come as a means of pacifying the increased strike talk and growing dissatisfaction with the refusal of the companies to recognize the A. F. of L. unions.

Hitlerism Cry Against F.D.R. Machine Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

nery to pay prevailing wages on relief jobs. Connery made his motion after declaring that the proposed Roosevelt $50 a month average relief wage, with lower rates in some sections, was a "starvation wage rate."

Relief Slashing Measure

Representative Buchanan, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who drafted the relief bill giving Roosevelt unlimited power in the control of relief, yesterday revealed the relief slashing designs of the administration under the proposed relief set up. "Security of home and country," Buchanan said, "is threatened when 20,000,000 people are on the dole, one-third by the grace of State political machines. We're determined to end the waste. This appropriation will do the job."

Rear Admiral Christian Peoples, who is mentioned as a likely administrator of the plan, told the House that the entire plan is in accordance with Roosevelt's avowed program of putting wages on the relief projects far below prevailing scales "to cause people to search for private employment."

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance, today denounced the entire relief program —as a front created to cloak the Roosevelt denial of real unemployment insurance. Under the bravado of this newest relief slashing venture, Benjamin said, Roosevelt is seeking to push through the Wagner-Lewis bill which denies unemployment insurance to the vast millions of the unemployed and which in practice, drives still lower the wages of the workers through wage taxes and assessments.

Rakosi Flays Foes at Trial In Budapest

(Continued from Page 1)

rian Soviets, Reve entangled himself in contradictions to such an extent that the judge interrupted to dismiss the witness and asked Rakosi not to interrogate individuals "as to embarrass them."

Questions Witnesses

"What are your political connections?" Rakosi asked each witness in turn, until the court, exasperated, finally put a stop to this revealing method of making plain the fascist line-up against the defendant.

"Did you really speak to the English general, Smuts, in the presence of Bela Kun?" Rakosi inquired of General Dormandy. The general admitted that he hadn't, exploding the foolish slander that Bela Kun had aided in overthrowing the government of which he was the ablest leader.

"General Smuts asked you whether Communism was a national movement, didn't he?"

"No," answered Dormandy.

"But you expressed yourself previously as admitting that because of this situation (the strength of the revolutionary movement) Rumanian troops were mainly used," exclaimed Rakosi.

ICOR BAZAAR TONIGHT

A three-day bazaar to finance the activities of the Icor (Society for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union) will open tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street. The bazaar will continue on Saturday and Sunday, starting at noon on both days.

WHAT'S ON

Lenin Memorial Meetings

Baltimore, Md.

Memorial Meeting at Elks Hall, 1528 Madison Ave., cor. McMechen St., Friday, Jan. 25 at 8 p. m. Main speaker, Manning Johnson, nationally known Negro Labor leader. Program: Freiheit Singing Society, Highland Vanguards, Acrobatics, Political Cartoons, W.I.R. Band.

Washington, D. C.

Lenin Memorial Meeting at Masonic Temple, 10th and U Sts. N.W., Sunday evening, Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. V. J. Jerome will be the main speaker.

Union City, N. J.

Italian Cooperative Center, 24th St. and Summit Ave., at 8 p.m. Harry Gannes, speaker.

Boston, Mass.

Celebrate release anti-Karlsruhe nine and opening new I.L.D. District Office at "Coming-Out-Party." Refreshments, games, dancing, entertainment. Adm. free! Saturday night, Jan. 26.

Bellaire, Ohio

I.L.D. Br. Karl Marx giving a Big Dance Saturday, Jan. 26 at Bohemian Hall. Speaker will be Miss Helen Glinski, who has been in the Soviet Union and in Siberia coal mines. She will tell us the real pictures of Soviet Union. Dancing begins at 7:30 p.m. to ?

Philadelphia, Pa.

All organizations keep Feb. 23 open. Scott Nearing, who just returned from Europe, will lecture on "Fascism or Communism," for United Workers' Organization.

Dancing and entertainment this Sunday, Jan. 27 at 8 p. m. at F.S.U. headquarters, 126 S. 8th St. Adm. free, everybody welcome. Come and bring your friends. Refreshments served. Ausp. Friends of the Soviet Union.

Answer the vicious lies of Hearst and his press. Answer the lies of all enemies of the Soviet Union. Come to the Mass Meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad St. Mansion, S.W. cor. Broad and Girard Aves. Prominent speakers. Adm. 25c. Auspices, Friends of the Soviet Union.

Superior, Wis.

Daily Worker Comm. is holding an affair Feb. 3 at Vasa Hall, 11th and John Ave. Good program, refreshments, dancing.

Chicago, Ill.

Art Collective House Party, Saturday, Jan. 26 at 3419 Roosevelt Rd. Novel program, lots of fun, at 8 p.m.

Detroit, Mich.

Saturday, Jan. 26th 8:00 P. M.
Fort Wayne Hotel Temple at Pass
"ICOR' Biro-Bidjan
MASK-BALL
Good Union Orchestra
5 PRIZES FOR BEST COSTUMES
Refreshments Admission 35c

BENJAMIN TO ADDRESS INSURANCE CONFERENCE TOMORROW

N.Y. Delegates To Map Plans For Social Bill

Will Continue Work Started At Parley in Washington

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance, will address the city conference of all delegates who attended the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Labor Temple, 242 East Fourteenth Street, near Second Avenue.

In addition to Benjamin, invitations have been sold to T. Arnold Hill and others who played a prominent role in the National Congress.

The conference of the New York delegates will review the results of the campaign for unemployment insurance since the National Congress and adopt plans for the continuation of the campaign to force the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Jobless Balk At Deductions For Snow Jobs

Thousands of workers receiving home relief refused to work on city snow shoveling jobs yesterday in protest against the ruling that an amount equal to half of their pay would be deducted from their relief budgets.

Hundreds of others refused snow clearance jobs because they had no clothing adequate to protect them from the rigorous weather.

Those who did brave the aftermath of the blizzard to earn small sums for their families did so in ragged clothing and torn shoes. Thomas McClinont, a snow clearance worker, died of exposure while at work in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Meanwhile officials of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau admitted that no special measures have been taken to meet the vastly increased demand for medical service which flooded the precinct offices yesterday as the severe weather began to take its toll in the cold-water flats of the jobless.

Requests for medical attention made to precinct offices of the Home Relief Bureau are first relayed to the Central Office for approval. The red tape involved in this process means that the usual interval between the original request and the arrival of a doctor, if he arrives, is from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Relief Bureau officials also admitted that no special coal or other fuel allowances are being made to help the jobless meet the rigors which followed yesterday in the wake of the blizzard. Meanwhile thousands of jobless workers stood in long lines before police stations waiting their turn to receive coal which the relief bureau distributes at these points.

Only about 25 per cent of those who were told to report for snow clearance jobs turned out. The two sheets of mimeographed advice distributed to the men urged them to wear woolen mittens and socks, and shoes with thick soles.

The instructions also stated that the men should take great care in their diet and to eat plenty of chocolate and sugar in order to maintain their energy. There was no information on either page explaining how the men were to get these clothes or the food.

The Unemployment Councils of Greater New Yorrk at its city-wide conference last Tuesday mapped out a plan for local conferences, to be held on a neighborhood basis at the local headquarters of the council on Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

These conferences are to include all workers' organizations that can be reached, and will elect delegations to mass at the Home Relief Bureaus, to demand that winter clothing be distributed to the unemployed, full pay without deductions from relief on snow shoveling jobs and that unemployed workers not on relief get some of the jobs.

Workers throughout the five boroughs have been urged to attend these conferences by the Unemployed Councils, and to develop the fight against the relief officials, who are trying to force the unemployed to face the winter without coal, clothing or proper food, regardless of the suffering that it will mean to tens of thousands.

Browder Will Speak In Milwaukee Monday

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—Earl Browder will speak here on Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Milwaukee Auditorium, on the subject, "Should Socialists and Communists Unite Against War and Fascism?" The Communist Party here has issued a special appeal to all members of the Socialist Party to attend the meeting.

SYMPOSIUM AT COOPERATIVE

Negro oppression and the way out for the Negro people will be discussed in a symposium tonight at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx, with A. W. Berry, acting national secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and Alexander Racolin, I.L.D. attorney who recently returned from Alabama, as the main speakers. Admission is 25 cents, with all proceeds going to the Scottsboro defense.

Six Districts Report On Complete Program For 'Daily' Sub Drive

Others Still Fail to Announce Plans for Campaign in Their Areas—Next Ten Days Must See Drive in Action Everywhere

Only six districts—Chicago, Cleveland, Texas, Buffalo, North Carolina, Denver and New York—have sent their plans in the subscription and circulation drive to the Daily Worker.

From a few others has come enthusiastic information and pledges—but no plan in full. From the rest nothing has been heard. Yet, by now, every district—particularly such large districts as Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee and Minneapolis—should have its plan in the hands of its Party sections and units; the section quotas should already be adopted, the mass organizations should already be involved and the work going on intensely. The Daily Worker should by now have heard, and be hearing, about every district—the sections, units and organizations.

Companies of Shock Brigaders should now be forming all over the country and registering with the "Daily" for the free trip to the Soviet Union and the nine other prizes in the subscription contest. The district leaderships must realize that this contest is an important means of securing subscriptions. They must use all energy and means to get workers to enter. Every worker can win the free trip, and, if he falls short of that, he can win a full month in a workers' camp, or $50 in cash, or two weeks in camp, or $25 in cash. There are the other prizes of weeks in workers' camps, or sums of $12 in cash.

Subscriptions should now be coming in heavy batches. Party members, readers of the Daily Worker, all supporters of the revolutionary movement, should now be seeking subscriptions to the "Daily." The districts must make a gigantic mobilization of all their forces for the present drive.

Within the next ten days the "Daily" expects to hear from every district which has not yet reported. We expect to hear of progress and purpose. We expect, indeed, to hear of a mighty advance from every district in the country.

We must not fail to secure the 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions we have set as our goal!

SPIVAK TO SPEAK

John L. Spivak, speaking on Fascism in the United States, will be ace at tomorrow night's meeting of the rank and file in the Teachers' Union at the Feagin School, 316 West 57th Street. Following him, Isidore Begun, chairman of the Unemployed Teachers' Association, will speak on Fascism in the Schools. Tickets for this meeting of the opposition group within the union have been going so fast that a large attendance is expected.

Newark Ledger Now in Hands Of Trustees

Strike On Paper Goes On With Greater Backing of Guilds

Newark, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Newark Morning Ledger Company, publishers of the Ledger, has been placed in the hands of trustees by Vice Chancellor M. L. Berry at Toms River, on application of William I. Coates, of Whitman, Mass., one of the stockholders. In charging mismanagement of the company, Coates cites the strike of the company's 44 editorial workers now in the third month, as one of the reasons for the trusteeship.

The officers of the company, with assets of $1,900,000, in addition to L. T. Russell as president and treasurer, are his wife, as vice-president, and his son as secretary. In addition to being a slave-driver, according to the complaint, it develops that Russell has made illegal loans to stockholders, including one for $232,000, and that stock has been purchased illegally by the company. Difficulties with the newsdealers and falling circulation are other reasons given.

Mr. Cohn, attorney for Coates, declared that the trustees are expected to seek a strike settlement. The trustees have already announced that publication of the paper will continue while it is in their hands.

The strike, in the meantime, continues with full backing of the American Newspaper Guild units throughout the country.

WOMEN TO HIT SALES TAX

A conference to intensify the campaign against the sales tax has been called by the Women's Council of Brownsville, for Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16, 1 o'clock, at the Columbia Hall, Brooklyn.

City School News

Offers Bribe To Kill Fight On State Plan

In the face of the unexpectedly bitter and unified opposition of the teachers to its renewable license plan, the State Education Department is offering a "compromise" plan, which, in effect, offers a bribe to Buffalo and New York City teachers in order to split them off from the rest.

The compromise would virtually exclude the teachers in these two cities from the five and ten year renewal requirement.

The proposed modification would eliminate the present rule ordering teachers (of New York City and Buffalo) to submit their licenses for renewal every ten years, after a preliminary trial period of five years.

However, it would still be compulsory for teachers on permanent tenure to take six semester hours of approved courses in order to be rated "satisfactory." The modification consists in the fact that failure to take the courses would not mean failure to have the license renewed; the teacher would be marked "unsatisfactory" but would lose only his annual pay increase, and not necessarily his job.

Open Hearing Is Promised On Four Bills

An open hearing on the four bills to protect teachers' rights, recently introduced into the Assembly by Assemblyman George Kaminsky at the request of Paul Gastwirth, representing the Classroom Teacher Groups, has been promised by Christopher McGrath, chairman of the Assembly Education Committee, it was learned last Wednesday.

Answering a request by Gastwirth that the hearing be held on the night of Feb. 11 in order to make it possible for New York City teachers to attend, McGrath promised that he would try to arrange it for that night.

Among the most important of the four bills which were drafted by the New York Academic Freedom Committee, with which the Classroom Teacher Groups is affiliated, is one which amends the education law with a view to further protecting teachers against arbitrary punishments handed out by supervisors in co-operation with the Board of Education.

A bill to repeal the Ives Oath Law, requiring all teachers in New York State to take an oath of loyalty under pain of dismissal, is also being pressed.

Wide Support in Fight Against Consolidations Offered School Head

Associate Superintendent Stephen F. Bayne, who took a stand recently against the proposed consolidation of classes in the elementary schools, was sent a letter of thanks for it this week, by the Elementary School Committee of the Unemployed Teachers Association.

Petitions asking for the abolition of the proposed consolidation plans and for the immediate appointment of the 310 teachers on the 1928 list had been signed by these organizations and by teachers in the schools. Eighteen elementary schools, a high school, and sixteen parent, civic, and political organizations are among the signers.

Parent-Teacher Group Fights For Children Ousted From P.S. 44

A fight in behalf of the children of P. S. 44, Bronx, who are being victimized as a result of recent reorganization plans of Associate Superintendent John S. Roberts, is being carried on vigorously by the Parent-Teacher Association of the school.

A decision of the Junior High School Division under Dr. Roberts, ordered that P. S. 44 be turned into a junior high school. As a result, the elementary school children have been forced to go to P. S. 92, some distance away, making it necessary for them to risk crossing through heavy traffic on their way to and from school.

TONIGHT!

ANSWER

to Wm. Randolph Hearst

WHY HEARST IS LYING ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION

Expose at a

MASS MEETING

Friday, January 25 — 8 P.M. sharp

St. Nicholas Palace — 69 W. 66th St.

SPEAKERS:

VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF — Former General in the Tzarist Army; Author of "The Chinese Soviets"

ANNA LOUISE STRONG — Assoc. Editor of "Moscow Daily News"; Correspondent "Soviet Russia Today"

JAMES WATERMAN WISE — Editor of "Opinion"; Well-known authority on the Jewish Question

HEYWOOD BROUN — President of the American Newspaper Guild; Noted Columnist

WILLIAM H. JONES — Well-known Negro Journalist; Now with Baltimore Afro-American

DR. HARRY F. WARD — National Chairman of American League Against War and Fascism; Secretary of Methodist Federation; Prof. at Union Theological Seminary

HERBERT H. GOLDFRANK — National Secretary of the F.S.U.; Just returned from the Soviet Union

CORLISS LAMONT — Chairman of the Evening; NATIONAL CHAIRMAN of F.S.U.; Author of a number of books

Admission 25 cents — Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union

SWELL THIS MEETING — ANSWER HEARST AND FASCISTS

STAGE AND SCREEN

Group Theatre to Present "Waiting for Lefty"

"Waiting for Lefty," a one-act play by Clifford Odets, will be presented by The Group Theatre as part of a benefit program this Sunday evening at the Belasco Theatre. The entire Group Theatre Acting Company will appear in this play, which deals with the taxi strike. Also on the program will be Tamiris, who for several years has conducted The Group's courses in dance training.

• • •

The program for the first Revolutionary Revue to be presented by the League of Workers Theatres at the Civic Repertory Theatre, this Sunday evening, will include an interesting experiment in playwriting by the Theatre of the Workers School.

• • •

Delos Chappell is ready to say that "Cress Ruff," a first play by Noel Taylor, will open in New York on Feb. 18 with Jay Fassett and Edith King heading a cast of six.

• • •

The Majestic will house the engagement of the Moscow Art Players, directed by Michel Chekhov, opening here on Feb. 18.

• • •

Film followers will have an opportunity to see two famous film classics when "Waxworks," directed by Paul Leni, featuring Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Krauss, and Eisenstein's "Potemkin" will be shown at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., tomorrow, under the sponsorship of the Film & Photo League. There will be two performances, at 7 p. m. and 9:30 p. m., proceeds to go to financing a film to be made on Harlem.

• • •

Current at the Radio City Music Hall, is the Gaumont British production, "The Iron Duke," starring George Arliss.

• • •

On the holdover list, we find "David Copperfield" at the Capitol Theatre, and "The County Chairman" at the Roxy Theatre.

• • •

Merritt Crowford, noted historian of the Motion Picture will speak at the Film & Photo League, 31 E. 21st St., this Sunday eve. at 8:30 o'clock, on the "Economic History of the Early American Film Industry and Its Present-Day Alignment."

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR
"Characters drawn with unsparing and savage honesty" —Daily Worker
Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Evs.8.30,50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—50c to $2

". . . So timely and important no one can afford to miss it. The most exciting play in New York."—John Howard Lawson.
THEATRE UNION'S New Play
SAILORS OF CATTARO
Eve. 8:45. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:45
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
WAt. 9-7450 — Mail Orders Also Filled
BEST SEATS ALL PERFORMANCES 30¢ to $1.50

SECOND SMASH WEEK!
CHAPAYEV
"The Red Commander"
". . . a figure of truly heroic proportions . . ." —DAILY WORKER.
CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way. Cont. from 9 A.M.

Sunday Evening, Jan. 27th
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Improvisations
Original Sketches
Dances by Tamiris
and
'WAITING FOR LEFTY'
By CLIFFORD ODETS
Prices: 30c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50
SPECIAL RATES FOR THEATRE PARTIES
BELASCO THEA. 115 W. 44th. Bry. 9-5100

Last 3 Days
AMKINO'S
"SOVIET POWER"
A Bold Panorama of Socialist Construction
Also: Selected Short Subjects
ACME 14th St. & Union Sq. Cont. from 9 A. M.

Crime and Punishment
with MORGAN FARLEY
BILTMORE THEA. 47th St. W. of B'y
Eve. 8:45, 50c to $2.50. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Phone: CHickering 4-5161

ARTEF THEATRE
247 WEST 48th STREET
Bet. Broadway and 8th Avenue
Tel. CHickering 4-7999
Announces Schedule for the Week
THURS. EVE., JAN. 24th
MAXIM GORKY'S
"YEGOR BULITCHEV"
First Master-Drama of Russian Revolution
FRI. and SAT. EVES., SUN., MAT. and EVE.
MAXIM GORKY'S
Second Master-Drama of the Russian Revolution
"DOSTIGAYEV"
TUES. EVE., JAN. 29th
Upon General Demand
"RECRUITS"
By L. RESSNICK
Eves. 8:45. Mat. 2:45. Prices: 50-75-1.00

HIPPODROME
Chicago Opera. Salmaggi, Dir.
Sat. Eve. 8:15 — Monti Gorsey, Gerard, Frigerio
Sun. at 8:15 — Alexander, Ercole, Helal, Raedelli, Ruffino, Pilotto
Traviata, Cavalleria and Pagliacci
All Seats 25c to 99c. No higher. On sale Now at Box Office

A Revival of Two Famous Films
"WAXWORKS"
with JANNINGS, VEIDT, KRAUSS
"POTEMKIN"
by EISENSTEIN
to Finance a Film on Harlem
NEW SCHOOL, 66 W. 12th St.
SAT., JAN. 26, at 7 and 9:30 P.M.
Tickets 50c in advance, 75c at door. Available at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Film & Photo, 31 E. 21st St.

Songs! Dances! Sketches!
REVOLUTIONARY REVUE
CAST OF "WAITING FOR LEFTY"
WORKERS' LAB. THEATRE
THEATRE OF WORKERS' SCHOOL
SUNDAY, JAN. 27th
Civic Repertory Thea.
Tickets: 30c. - 99c., at Box Office, New Masses, Workers Book Shop, L.O.W.T., 114 W. 14th St. Phone: CH. 2-9523.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 35c for 3 lines (6 words in a line) on weekdays. Friday and Saturday 50c. A charge of 5c for each additional word. Notices must be in by 11 A. M. of the previous day.

Friday

AN ANSWER TO WM. RANDOLPH HEARST. Why Hearst Is Lying About the Soviet Union, to be exposed at a mass meeting at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th St., 8 p.m. sharp. Adm. 25c. Famous speakers. Auspices Friends of Soviet Union.

GALA Entertainment and Dance with two orchestras at 2061 Lexington Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Continuous dancing. Sport exhibition. Revolutionary program. Auspices, Unit 419 C.P. Sub. 25c.

"LENIN and his Party," lecture by Prof. Oakley Johnson at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St., Room 32, at 9:15 p.m. Auspices, Br. 9 I.W.O. Adm. free.

SCOTTSBORO SYMPOSIUM — Speakers: John Howard Lawson, Arthur Garfield Hays, Osmond K. Fraenkel, James W. Ford, at Menorah Temple, 14th Ave. and 50th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Auspices I.L.D., Boro Park.

THE OUTLOOK of Science: Criticism of Scientific Philosophies in Physics, Biology and Psychology, given by Science Comm. of National Research League, 11 W. 18th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance, including report of Washington Congress for Unemployment Insurance at Spartacus Club, 259 W. 25th St., 8 p.m. Tickets 20c. Auspices, Chelsea Local Unemployment Council.

LECTURE by Dr. C. W. Weiant on "Ancient Civilizations of Old Mexico and Their Survivals" at Circle Forum, 1947 Broadway at 65th St. Room 204., 8:30 p.m.

DANCE and Entertainment at Chinese Workers Center, 22 W. 17th St. Hot jazz band, refreshments. Dvo Seron, of Tamiris Group, Members of Theatre Union. Sub. 30c. Benefit of Ares Workers Club.

JACK ROBERTS "On Fascism in An American Steel Area." 85 Washington Place, at 8:30 p.m., City. Auspices, Rose Pastor Stokes Br. I.L.D. Also: Register for Oakley Johnson's Saturday afternoon. Course of American Labor History.

LECTURE by Paul Miller on Leninism, at Office Workers Union, 504 Sixth Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Followers of the Trail Br. 600 I.W.O. following a brief meeting.

RICHARD B. MOORE, national field organizer I.L.D., lectures on "Is There a Superior Race?" at Utica Center, 1410 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, near Utica Ave. Subway Sta., at 8:30. Sub. 15c.

CARNIVAL and Dance at Italian-American Workers Center, 6725 11th Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Sub. 15c.

LECTURE by Bert and Leech, "Hitler and the Saar," at Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p.m.

DR. LITINSKY will lecture on "Sex Problems," at 125 Boerum St., Brooklyn. Ausp. Kirov Br. Y-127 I.W.O. Questions, discussion. Contribution 10c.

OPEN FORUM. Maria Halberstadt will speak on the "Growth of Fascist Organizations in the U. S." at 722 Prospect Ave., Bronx. Auspices, American League Against War and Fascism, Prospect Br.

CARL BRODSKY, on "Lenin and the American Worker," at Westchester Workers Center, 1548 Westchester Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Units 12-13 C.P.

LECTURE by Isidor Begun, on "Lenin and his Work" at the "Zukunft" Workers Club, at 31 Second Ave., N.Y.C. Every worker is invited to attend this important lecture, which will take place this evening.

SYMPOSIUM on "Solution of Negro Problem in U.S.A." A. W. Berry, acting secretary L.S.N.R., and Alexander Racolin, I.L.D. attorney, at Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices, Railroad Unit C.P., Sec. 14. Proceeds Scottsboro Defense. Adm. 25c.

BONCHI FRIEDMAN will lecture on Soviet Russia Today, at the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 432 Claremont Parkway, at 8:30 p.m.

CLARA SHAVELSON will speak on "Achievements and Problems of the Soviet Union" (illustrated with slides), at Ambassador Hall, 2875 Third Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Middle and Lower Bron Sec. of Women's Councils. Adm. with leaflet 15c.

REPORT on the Washington Congress by our delegates, Leibowitz and Zacharoff, at Kingsway Manor, 1207 Quentin Road, at 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Ernst Thaelmann Br. I.W.O.

LECTURE by Charles Alexander, member District Committee C.P., teacher in Workers School, will speak on "The World Today," at 572 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. Auspices, Hinsdale Workers Youth Club.

LECTURE on Social and Unemployed Insurance, given by Clarte, 304 W. 58th St. at 8:30 p.m. Speaker, T. Mischell, from I.W.O. Adm. free.

LECTURE by Willie Fuchs on "Lenin, the Leader, and his Work" at the Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Ave., at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Clarence Hathaway on "The Role of the Communist International in the Present World Crises," at Prospect Workers Center, 1157 St. Blvd., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday

RED DANCERS Studio Party, 77 Fifth Ave. Gala entertainment, jazz band and swell refreshments.

MID-WINTER Frolic, Downtown Y.C.L., Sec. at Daily Worker Chorus Hall, 47 E. 12th St. Drinks and refreshments. Floor show. Music by Royal Savannahans Jazz Band.

ITALIAN SPAGHETTI, dancing, entertainment, Italian Workers Center, 311 E. 12th St. Auspices C. P. Sec. 1 Unit 3. Benefit of L'Unita Operaia. Admission 25c including spaghetti.

MARINE WORKERS Dance and Entertainment. U. C. Knickerbocker local, 104 Madison St., N. Y. C., 8 p.m. Auspices Waterfront Unemployment Council.

CELEBRATE with Us, Inaugural Dance of the opening of Harlem Youth Center, 1492 Madison Ave., near 102nd St. Percey Dodd's Negro Jazz Band. Subs. 25c. Ladies 15c.

DANCE and Entertainment, 2744 Broadway, bet. 105th and 106th Sts., 8:30 p.m. Auspices West Side Br. F.S.U. Adm. 25c.

CONCERT and Entertainment. Chinese Workers Center, 22 W. 17th St. Dvo Seron of Tamiris Group, members of Theatre Union. Subs. 30c. Benefit of Ares Workers Club.

"WAXWORKS" with Emil Jennings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Kraus, and "Potemkin" will be shown, 7 and 9:30 p.m. at New School, 66 W. 12th St., Saturday evening, Jan. 26. Tickets 50c in advance at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. Auspices, Harlem Film Production Unit of Film and Photo League.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE VANGUARD's Housewarming Party Saturday eve, Jan. 26th, at it's new and spacious club rooms, 308 West 141st St. Refreshments—entertainment—dancing. Adm. 25c.

RED CHINA DANCE, at Woodside Labor Temple, 4132 58th St., Queens, 8:30 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 26th. Auspices Queens Section I.L.D. Chinese food. Chinese speaker. Entertainment. Subscription 35c. Fifteen minutes from Times Square, I.R.T. and B.M.T.

LINDY HOP Contest and Dance. New Youth Group, 1351 Boston Road 8 p.m. Five piece Negro Jazz band, lots of fun.

EVICTION Party and Dance. Nomads Jazz Band. Entertainment. Last Gala entertainment at the present headquarters. Tremont Progressive Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave.

CELEBRATION in honr of Comrade Anna Merson, on the occasion of 40 years revolutionary activity, arranged by Imperial Valley Br. I.L.D. Entertainment and eats free. Hat check 25c.

DANCE and Entertainment at Workers School, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Sat., Jan. 26. Auspices, Unit 5 Sec. 8 C.P. Benefit Rockaway Avenue Unemployment Local. Sub. 20c.

SCOTTSBORO Dance and Entertainment at Allerton Workers Club, 686 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Auspices, Bronx Sec. I.L.D. and Allerton Workers Club. Sylvia Bagley, radio-star-chorus-concert ensemble. Five-piece Jazz Band. Sub. 25c. Sat., Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m.

"COSSACKS of the Don" movie showing at Brighton Workers Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. 3 performances, starts 7 p.m. Midnight performance 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. Ausp. New Guild of W.I.R.

DANCE and Entertainment. Music by Monte's and Abrams well known dance ochestra. Good time assured for all. New Culture Club, 2345 Coney Island Ave., bet. Ave. T and U, Brooklyn. Adm. 25c.

LENIN-KIROV Memorial Meeting, Sat., Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. at Menorah Temple, 50th & 14th Ave., Brooklyn. Max Bedacht speaker. Program. Adm. 25c. Auspices Section 11.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Br. 500 I.W.O. at 504 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St. Surprises, movies, dance till 3. Benefit I.W.O., I.L.D. Defense Fund.

DANCE Two Steps—ten steps, minuets and rumbas. Artists Union, 60 W. 15th St. Subs. 25c.

JANUARY Frolic at 168 W. 23rd St., Room 1. Dancing, games, refreshments. Auspices Allied Professional Anti-Nazi Committee. 9 p.m. Admission 25c.

GALA PARTY, all singing, all dancing program. Reggie, Master of Ceremonies. Jazz band, refreshments. Comm. to Support Southern Textile Org., 8 W. 29th St. Admission 30 cents, 9 p.m.

Sunday

JOHN STRACHEY will speak on "The Nature of the Capitlaist Crisis," on Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., January 27, at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th St. Corliss Lamont, chairman. 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c tickets are available at all Workers Bookshops, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.; 699 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 369 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

RUSSIAN Talkie, "Diary of a Revolutionist," also Travelogue "Celestial Venice" at Tremont Progressive Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker staff on "Literature and Politics of Upton Sinclair," at the Brownsville Workers School, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15 cents.

LECTURE by Anna Louise Strong, "Dictatorship and Democracy in the Soviet Union" (an answer to Hearst), at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices Coop Library. Adm. 25c.

LET'S GO! FIRST REVOLUTIONARY REVUE. Songs, dances, sketches. Members of Group Theatre, Workers Lab. Theatre, Theatre of Workers School. Presented by League of Workers Theatres, Sunday, Jan. 27. Civic Repertory Theatre, 8:40 p.m.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM — Julien Kenton, Instructor, Workers School, will lecture on "Leninism and Soviet Power," Sunday evening, January 27, at 35 East 12th St., second floor. Adm. 25c.

HOUSE Party, 8:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 27 at 164 W. 128th St. Auspices, Y.C.L. Unit 441. Good time. Interesting entertainment.

JOHN REED Club and Composers Collective. Concert, "New Revolutionary Music." Choral works, Chamber music, piano compositions, solo songs. Sands-Siegmeister-Howe and other revolutionary composers. Club headquarters, 430 Sixth Ave., Sunday, Jan. 27, 8:30 p.m.

Coming!

JAMES W. FORD, of Central Comm. of C.P., will speak on "The Negro Question as a National Question in the United States," on Feb. 7, 8 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, East 15th St. and Irving Place. Tickets at all Workers Bookshops are 20c; at door 35c. Special rates to organizations. See N. Y. Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

EARL BROWDER will speak on "What Is the Communist Position on a Labor Party?" Sunday night, Feb. 10, at 8 p.m. at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th St. Admission 25c, reserved seats 35c, available at all Workers Bookshops, 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C., 699 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 369 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, and New York Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. Auspices Workers School and Workers Book Shop.

ORGANIZATIONS NOTICE Feb. 15, is set for Spivak's first appearance on his new expose, "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," at the Fifth Ave. Theatre.

JOHN SPIVAK will speak on "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," on March 1 at 8:30 p.m. at Casa D'Amor, Mermaid Ave. and W. 31st St., Coney Island. Auspices, Rose Pastor Stokes Br. I.L.D.

Registration Notices

FREE MARXIST-LENINIST EXHIBIT of Revolutionary Historical Documents are now on display at New York Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. This display is held to commemorate the Anniversary of the Death of Lenin. Everybody is invited to see these historic and educational documents.

VOLUNTEERS to aid in distribution of 200,000 copies of an Anti-Hearst newspaper are asked to report at once to F.S.U., Room 234, 80 E. 11th St.

REGISTER for Class in Political Economy A. Begins Feb. 4th. Ten Sessions (Mondays) at 7:30 p.m. Modern Thought Center, 1300 Walton Ave., near 169th St. Fee $2.00. Instructor, Louis Joel.

REGISTER for Principles of Communism, etc., extension courses under guidance of Workers School. Hall open every evening. United Front Supporters, 26 W. 18th St.

ENJOY singing while learning to sing. No experience necessary. Workers are welcome to our rehearsals every Wed., 8 p.m. Come and hear new workers' songs, Daily Worker Chorus, 47 E. 12th St.

REGISTER for Class in Principles of Communism at the Mosholu Progressive Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx. Charles Elstein, instructor.

CLASS for beginners of the W.I.R. drum and bugle corps, 27 W. 115th St., Main Hall (first floor at 6:30 p.m.).

SOCIAL Dancing Classes. Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. Register at New Studio, 6 to 8 daily; 1 to 6 Saturdays; 160 W. 56th St., opposite Carnegie Hall. Special afternoon classes for unemployed. Comrade Pallas, W.D.L.

REGISTER THIS WEEK. Crown Heights Workers School, 25 Chauncey St., Brooklyn. Shorthand (Thursdays, $2.00). Principles of Class Struggle (Wednesdays and Fridays). Trade Unionism (Thursdays). LAST WEEK FOR REGISTRATION.

MASS MEETING
in Commemoration of
3rd Anniversary of Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai
Protest Against the New Offensive of the Japanese Army in North China!
Harry Gannes
and other Prominent Speakers
Japanese Anti-War Songs
— SUNDAY, JAN. 27th, 2 P.M. —
Irving Plaza, 15th St. & Irv. Pl.
Ausp. Chinese Com. for the Commemoration of Shanghai War. Admission free

Scottsboro Symposium
John Howard Lawson
Arthur Garfield Hays
Osmond K. Fraenkel
James W. Ford
Friday, Jan. 25th, 8 P.M.
MENORAH TEMPLE
14th Ave. at 50th St., Brooklyn
Ausp. I. L. D. Buro Park Br. Admission 25c.

UNITED FRONT SUPPORTERS PRESENT ONLY LECTURE AT POPULAR PRICES
JOHN **STRACHEY**
ON
"NATURE OF CAPITALIST CRISES"
C. LAMONT CHAIRMAN
SUN. AFT. JAN 27 3 PM
TICKETS 25-35-50-75 AT WORKERS BOOK SHOPS
50 EAST 13 TH STREET
699 PROSPECT AVE
369 SUTTER AVE
ST. NICHOLAS PALACE 69 WEST 66 ST.

TODAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY
Jan. 25 - 26 - 27
'Icor' Bazaar
IRVING PLAZA - 15th St. and Irving Pl.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE
— Program —
TONIGHT: Y. Hiraoka, Japanese Xylophonist; S. Jenett, Violinist; "Artef," in a Biro-Bidjan program
SATURDAY: Biro-Bidjan Carnival & Ball
SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. Children's Concert
SUNDAY EVENING Grand Concert
DANCING EVERY NIGHT
● Restaurant & Buffet opens 5 P.M. today, Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon

TONIGHT
ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE
● Two Orchestra ● Continuous Dancing ● Sport Exhibit.
2061 Lexington Ave. near 125th St.
Ausp. Unit 419 C. P. Subs. 25c

Friday Evening, Jan. 25th
Clarence
HATHAWAY
Editor "Daily Worker," speaks on "The Role of the Communist International in the Present World Crisis"
Also a full discussion on the "Right and Left Oppositions."
PROSPECT WORKERS CENTER
1157 So. Blvd. near Freeman Sta.

SAT., JAN. 26th
Red China Dance
Queens Section I. L. D.
Woodside Labor Temple
41-32 58th St., Queens
(15 min. from Times Square I.R.T. and B.M.T.)
Chinese Speaker
Real Chinese Food
Entertainment Subs. 35c

STRIKE BENEFIT
Entertainment and Theatrical Performance
given by
Hotel, Restaurant & Cafeteria Workers Union, Local 123 F. W. I. U.
FRIDAY, JAN. 25th, 8 P.M.
Scandinavian Workers Center
5111 Fifth Ave. near 52nd St., Brooklyn
Donations 35c Dancing free!

Get a sub a day in the Daily Worker circulation campaign!

LOCKED-OUT SHIRT WORKERS DEMAND INCREASE IN PAY

20,000 in Four States in Stoppage—To Stay Out Until 10 Per Cent Increase Is Granted, Amalgamated Declares

Having turned the lockout of 20,000 shirt workers by contractors in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey into a stoppage for a 10 per cent increase and reduction of hours from 40 to 36, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has called out cutters and pressers of all shops of manufacturers who do inside work as well as give out work to contractors.

The contractors have closed their shops until manufacturers pay them a higher price. While there is no picketing, nor does the stoppage bear any resemblance to a strike, the A. C. W. officials declare that under no circumstances will workers return without the increase.

Report Conference

It is reported that the Shirt Institute, which includes the large manufacturers, has called the Amalgamated for a conference.

Meanwhile orders have been issued to Allentown, Pa., where a strike of 3,000 workers in the Lehigh Valley was to be called, that all plans be halted as the court decision in Washington denying the manufacturers' injunction to prevent enforcement of the 10 per cent raise in wages and cut in hours, halts all strike plans.

Although the manufacturers have not yet indicated if they will abide by the ruling of Justice Jesse Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, the national officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have declared a half-day holiday in all shops between Thursday and Saturday to celebrate the victory.

In making this announcement, these officials, as well as Alex Cohen, manager of the New York Shirtmakers' Joint Board, gave the impression that there was no need of a strike to enforce their demands.

Is Not True

This is emphatically not true, as can be seen from the manufacturers' own statement on the judge's decision. The manufacturers, through their organ, the Daily News Record, coolly replied to the court decision with the statement that the wage increase order was "unenforceable."

Further, the court decision refers only to a **preliminary** injunction asked by the manufacturers. The hearing on the original request by the manufacturers for a **permanent** injunction is still on and is to come up Monday.

What is likely to happen, to judge from previous events, is that the Industrial Committee of the Cotton Garment Code Authority, of which Alex Cohen is himself a member, and which **unanimously** voted to permit the manufacturers not to apply the wage increase until the decision on the preliminary injunction was given out, may now, with the knowledge and consent of the union officials, grant a further stay during the hearing on the permanent injunction, which will take months while it wends its way from the District of Columbia Court through the Court of Appeals and to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Anti-Nazi Law A Dead Letter In New Jersey

By Allen Johnson

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—While the main body of the State of New Jersey's legal apparatus is involved in the attempt to convict Bruno Richard Hauptmann of kidnaping—without dragging certain well-known figures into the crime—the Nazis throughout the State are being permitted to function more openly than before despite a State law prohibiting their propaganda.

Last year, under the pressure of wealthy Jews who protested the manhandling of a Jersey City rabbi by local Nazis, the State Legislature made it a crime punishable by a two-year jail sentence to distribute Nazi literature. The anti-Nazi statute, however, has been allowed to slip into the limbo of forgotten lore while the terror against militant workers has increased. Nazis are more active in New Jersey than they have ever been. One of their largest groups meets in the shadow of the State Capitol in Trenton, twenty miles away.

When Bruno Hauptmann takes the stand in his own defense today he will have to iron out the more than 100 contradictions in the various stories he has told concerning the $14,600 in Lindbergh ransom money found in his Bronx home at the time of his arrest.

Instead of attempting to shatter the chan of circumstantial evidence which the State has forged against him, Hauptmann will probably stick to his original story that the money was "given" to him by Isidor Fisch, a Jewish furrier who died in poverty in Germany last year, and leave the "technical" defense to his expensive corps of defense counsel.

Furrier Appears Innocent

The furrier, however, has not been connected with either the kidnaping or murder although, there is some possibility that he may have been an accomplice of Hauptmann's in a series of shady fur transactions. The only evidence that connects Fisch to the crime is that his sudden death in Germany was believed by several hospital officials there to have been caused by an unnatural cause, probably poison. Since two others — Violet Sharpe and Ollie Whately—named in the crime died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances, there is some basis in fact for believing that those responsible for the kidnaping may have had something to do with all three deaths.

National Board Acts to Avert Auto Strike

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—In a maneuver to avert a strike in the automobile industry after Feb. 3, when the present code expires, the National Recovery Board has arranged for a hearing tomorrow evening in accordance with the request by William Green, President of the A. F. of L.

At this meeting William Green will present a report on the situation in the industry and advise concessions to the workers if a strike is to be averted.

Among the demands by the auto workers themselves is the abolition of the Automobile Labor Board, headed by one of Roosevelt's closest collaborators, Dr. Leo Wollman. It is this board which tricked them into calling off the strike last spring on the basis of empty promises. The question of a strike in the auto industry is to come before the meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. January 29.

The auto manufacturers have already expressed refusal to make changes in the code, while the A. F. of L. officials hope to convince them for some slight concessions, such as will give them a "good reason" to stop strike talk.

Turtle Creek Congress Of Clubs Votes to Back Workers' Bill, H.R. 2827

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., Jan. 23.—After a thorough discussion of unemployment insurance, the Turtle Creek Valley Congress of Clubs endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, and voted to send resolutions to local representatives in Congress.

The Valley Congress of Clubs includes: The Democratic Club, Republican Club, Turtle Creek Civic Council, Non-Partisan League, Italian Democratic Club, Italian Citizens' Club, Wilkins Township Italian Democratic Club, Taxpayers' League, Allegheny County Real Estate Owners' and Taxpayers' League, Small Home Owners' Protective Association, National Unemployment Council, Serbian-Croatian Workers' Club, Croatian Sisters Club and the Communist Party.

Do your bit to increase Daily Worker circulation. Get subs.

Minneapolis Worker Faces Framed Charge

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 24.—Attempts to send a 19-year-old truck driver to prison for 20 years in connection with the death of C. Arthur Lyman, a wealthy special deputy, in the truck drivers' strike in May, 1934, received its first setback Monday morning when a witness for the prosecution testified that Phillip Scott, charged with manslaughter in the first degree, was not the one who struck Lyman.

It was also revealed by Sheriff John Wahl that 400 deputies had been engaged by the sheriff's office. They were given badges and clubs, but the sheriff did not know where the clubs came from nor where the badges came from. Asked whether the Citizens' Alliance or the Law and Order League had furnished them, Sheriff Wahl replied that he did not know. However, the part that these two labor-hating organizations are taking was revealed by a witness for the State, W. H. Cole, a manufacturer's representative, who said that the first ones to approach him to testify in the case was the Law and Order League.

Efforts of the attorneys for Scott to bring out the part that is being played by the employers' organizations in the framing of Scott was blocked by Judge Selover, who stated sharply that "the State is the one who is prosecuting this case." But so far "the State" has done nothing about the cold-blooded murder by the police of two picketers.

The testimony of the State witnesses so far is that Lyman, who was vice-president and manager of the American Ball Company of Minneapolis, a labor driving outfit, volunteered to serve as a deputy without pay. Another witness who is engaged in the insurance business testified that he likewise volunteered his services, and that he and Lyman "started toward a group" of pickets that were coming into the wholesale market and that thereafter he was put in an ambulance and later Lyman, who died from his injuries. Contradictory evidence was given by the witnesses for the State, Captain Jensen claiming that one of the deputies, whom the State attempted to identify as Lyman, was hit with a pipe while he was on the ground, whereas another witness testified that Lyman was hit only while engaged in a fight with picketers.

Lynch Call of Macfadden in Liberty Magazine Is Fascist Voice of Bosses Who Own and Rule U.S.

Speaks for Capitalists Who Form Roosevelt's General Staff

THE document reproduced in the next column was not translated from some Hitler sheet howling for blood and murder. But it reads like the murder ravings of a Hitler.

It is an editorial now being sold on newsstands, subways, trains, and so on, all over the United States.

This is the stage we have now reached in America. A leading, respectable magazine, with a million circulation, is now brazenly shrieking for murder, hanging, and lynch violence against Communists.

But do not be mistaken. **To these fascist murderers and organized lynch mobs, every single worker who dares raise his voice for better conditions is a "communist."**

Every trade unionist, every Socialist worker, every honest and progressive person in American life automatically becomes a "communist."

The threat of fascist brutality and roving lynch gangs, of American "Brown Shirts" rioting through the streets, smashing and killing as they go, hovers a grim and immediate menace over the head of every militant worker, every forward-looking person in the country.

Bernarr Macfadden is not some individual lunatic howling for blood and murder. The lynch howl in his magazines was carefully planned on Dec. 5 and 6, when the National Association of Manufacturers met in secret session in New York. Bernarr Macfadden is a member of one of the leading committees of this reactionary group of millionaire employers, and, in all probability, he was present at the secret sessions on Dec. 5 and 6 when, behind closed doors, the country's biggest employers laid down their plans to smash the labor movement in a new, more ruthless drive for profits.

This howling of a Hearst, of a Macfadden, of a Matthew Woll, for fascist murder was planned **and is now being directed by the committees of employers which met in New York in December and two weeks later at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.**

* * *

LOOK at the editorial. It calls for immediate violation of all the hypocritical rules which the capitalists themselves have created for "law and order." They used to say that it was the Communists who flouted "law and order." **Now it is these capitalist reactionaries who spit with contempt on their own "law and order" and call for bloody lawlessness.**

"Hang the traitors," yells Macfadden.

This means that the fake capitalist democracy of "law and order" is now being exposed by the capitalists themselves for what it is—a yoke for the oppression of the people, to be cast aside as soon as it stands in the way of the exploiters and their fascist agents.

They use their "law and order" to break strikes, jail workers, frame Tom Mooneys and murder Saccos and Vanzettis.

But when this "law and order" stands in the way of the murderous defense of their profits, then they are the first to scream for lawlessness and blood.

Macfadden is calling for murder. Yet you do not see Roosevelt or any single supposed preserver of law and peace moving a finger against him to protect workers and citizens.

This is because Roosevelt approves what Macfadden and Hearst are doing. The unbreakable proof of this is the fact that the very same Wall Street industrialists who planned this lynch hysteria in New York and White Sulphur Springs in December are now on the Roosevelt Committee of fifty-two financiers and industrialists who advise Roosevelt on all legislation!

Raskob, du Pont, Sloan of General Motors, were present in New York at the secret sessions, and are now on Roosevelt's private consulting committee, guiding all New Deal legislation and activity!

* * *

WHAT is it that enrages and terrifies Macfadden and the Hearsts? They point to the awful "revolutionary procedure which turned Russia into a slaughterhouse for every citizen who through hard work managed to build up for himself a subsistence beyond the average."

What miserable lying this is! What do the Communists want? They urge the working class, **which is the vast majority of the population,** to organize with the millions of ruined farmers, to take over the factories, mines and railroads **now in the hands of a Wall Street parasitic minority!** The Communists urge the workers to take over what they have made with their own hands, and which has been stolen from them by the capitalist class of employers, bankers and landlords! **The Communists say it is a crime against humanity that a few should get fat on the labor of the many, that the private profits of Wall Street should stand in the way of work and plenty for all.**

Macfadden whines about "hard work." **But it is those who have slaved the hardest, the workers and farmers, who are now facing misery and starvation, while the Wall Street bankers and industrialists, who have never worked in their lives, are bloated with riches!**

The Communists fight for a new social order where no one shall eat who does not work, where exploitation of workers by capitalist owners will be abolished forever.

The Communists fight for immediate cash relief for all unemployed, for Federal unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and the employers, by the rich! ...

It is this that terrifies Macfadden and his millionaire and billionaire associates, who are afraid to lose their blood-soaked profits!

* * *

MACFADDEN openly announces that his fascist murder is a prelude to another world war. He shouts brutally:

"The order recently given to many policemen in our cities to shoot first and question afterwards is a good policy in a dire emergency. 'Death to traitors' should be our slogan from now on. At any minute this nation is likely to be forced into a fight for its life. Russia's czarlike Communist government knows how to handle traitors."

This tells us a good deal.

It tells us that Wall Street and Roosevelt are now planning to raise the lynch cry against all militant workers higher and higher as preparation for war. It tells us that when this war breaks out the country will be swept by a wave of fascist terrorism which will make the Palmer raids, the lynching of Frank Little, and the I. W. W. raids look pale in comparison. It tells us that the working conditions in the factories will be a fascist-militarist slavery at the wage level announced by Roosevelt in his recent speech—$30 a month, the soldier's pay.

It tells us more. It tells us that the Roosevelt "war against crime" is only a screen for a bloody war against all militant working class fighters for bread, for better wages, for relief, against foreclosures and evictions.

Macfadden dares to mention Russia as justification for his murder. But in the Soviet Union, **the plotters who were executed were enemies of the working class, of the toilers building a better life for themselves and their children. Macfadden's fascist gangs will murder for Wall Street.**

Fascism and imperialist war! These are the monsters that menace us.

Can one sound too loudly the alarm for the building of the united front of the working class, of Socialist, Communist and trade union workers?

Liberty

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BERNARR MACFADDEN, PUBLISHER FULTON OURSLER, EDITOR WM MAURICE FLYNN, MANAGING EDITOR
WALLACE H CAMPBELL ART EDITOR WILLIAM C LENGEL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

COMMUNISTIC AGITATORS IN OUR SCHOOLS —HANG THE TRAITORS

Officials Who Failed to Guard Kirov Are Given Prison Terms

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 24. (By Wireless).—Because they failed to take sufficient precautions to protect the life of Sergei Kirov, who was assassinated Dec. 1st, Chief of the Leningrad Department of the Interior, Medved, and eleven of his assistants were found guilty yesterday and sentenced to terms ranging from three to ten years.

All of the accused, tried before the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, pleaded guilty. The facts brought out, as well as the confessions, showed that Medved and his assistants, especially Baltsevich, had information about the existence of terrorist groups. Their laxity and carelessness made possible the carrying out of the assassination of Comrade Kirov. They did not take sufficient protective measures. Gorin and Lundin, two of the accused, did not take measures for the timely ascertainment and suppression of the activity of the Leningrad counter-revolutionary Zinoviev group which included the murderer of Kirov, Nikolaev, although they had the necessary facilities.

Mine Union Locals Support Fight On Syndicalist Laws

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Preparations by the Chicago District International Labor Defense for an anti-Criminal Syndicalist Law Conference in Springfield, Ill., on Feb. 24, are receiving wide support from labor organizations.

With the partial victory in Hillsboro where all 14 defendants were set free, and the growing mass support for repeal of the anti-working class law, as indicated by the fact that practically all Progressive Miners of America local unions went on record for its repeal, the locals of the United Mine Workers of America are likewise swinging into action.

Strachey Will Speak On Nature of Crisis In Lecture Sunday

Making his final appearance in New York prior to a nation-wide tour, John Strachey, English writer and anti-fascist leader, will lecture on Sunday at 3 p.m. at the St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 66th Street, on "The Nature of the Capitalist Crisis." The lecture is being given under the auspices of the United Front Supporters.

Strachey's appearance on Sunday will be the first opportunity of New York workers to hear him at popular prices. Tickets, none of which range above 75 cents in price, are available at all workers bookshops in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx and will be on sale at the box office from 12 noon on Sunday.

A bundle of Daily Workers at every membership meeting of your fraternal organization and trade union!

Newton Fined For Resisting Eviction Order

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A jury from which Negroes were systematically excluded, yesterday declared Herbert Newton guilty of disorderly conduct for his part in the mass fight against a court order for the eviction of his family from 615 Oakwood Boulevard. The court order was based on the landlord's complaint that Newton is a Negro.

The police "red squad" had united with real estate interests in demanding the maximum penalty of $200 for the Communist leader, but the mass pressure of workers who packed the court and the militant self-defense by Newton, forced the court to content itself with the face-saving fine of $10.

On Feb. 4, Ben Meyers, International Labor Defense attorney, will make an argument in Judge Smith's court, 26th and California Streets, for the setting aside of the verdict. Protest telegrams and resolutions demanding reversal of the verdict on the grounds of exclusion of Negroes from the jury and gagging of the defense should be sent to Judge Smith.

Hearing on the second charge against Newton in connection with the eviction struggle has been set for April 3, the day after the elections here.

MUSHROOM WORKERS STRIKE

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Demanding the reinstatement of John Chabay fired Saturday, and an increase in wages from the present 20 cents to 40 cents per hour, workers of the High Quality Mushroom Company, 3166 West 38rd Street, went out on strike Monday morning. The company has exploited the workers so shamelessly that working 56 hours a week a worker could not make $12.06.

MEETING SUNDAY TO ASSAIL ATTACK OF JAPAN ON CHINA

Chinese, Japanese and Korean Groups Call For Protests By All Friends of China—Noted Speakers to Address Rally

NEW YORK.—Calling on all friends of China to protest the Japanese invasion in Chahar, now taking place on the eve of the third anniversary of the invasion of Chapei, the Chinese Committee in Commemoration of the Shanghai War announces that prominent speakers will address the meeting to be held Sunday, Jan. 27 at 2 p.m., Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place.

"The Japanese army is again undertaking a new bloody offensive in Chahar and North China," says a joint manifesto issued by Chinese, Japanese and Korean anti-imperialist organizations. "It is not an accident that this new attack takes place on the third anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Shanghai (Jan. 28 to March 3, 1932).

"We appeal to you to send protests to the Japanese ambassador against the treacherous act of Chiang Kai-shek in withdrawing all Chinese troops from Northern China, to demand the immediate release of Yu Chi-Chuan and other anti-imperialist prisoners in Kuomintang dungeons.

New Haven Mass Rally Tonight to Hear Report On Social Bill, HR 2827

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Charles Campbell, delegate from Waterbury to the recent National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, will speak here tomorrow night at Montowese Hall, 210 Meadow Street, on "What Kind of Unemployment Insurance?"

Other speakers will include delegates from the New Haven area, who attended the National Congress. The meeting will be under the auspices of the New Haven Action Committee for Social and Unemployment Insurance.

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HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

"I HAVE READ THE LETTER OF MRS. LORA P. in today's Daily Worker, and although I am a bachelor and have had no experience in the rearing of children, I have observed how others have reared them and I know how I would attempt to rear mine should I have any.

* * * * *

"TO TAKE THEM TO RUSSIA, where the system of education more nearly resembles our ideal, would be imposing on our comrades over there, for they have made many sacrifices to develop their system, and we, who have done practically nothing to assist them, would be very selfish indeed, were we to take advantage of the good things they have created.

* * *

"WE WOULD NOT BE LOYAL on the other hand, to our class here, were we to leave our children to struggle alone. We must help them erect here at home a system such as we need and desire.

* * *

"I'M QUITE SURE that our sympathizer (I'd like to call her comrade) is quite capable of instilling in her children, the spirit of class consciousness if she takes advantage of the opportunities made available by the Communist Party. I would suggest that she become a companion to her children, explaining questions from a working class point of view; that she make easily available the proper kind of literature; that she attend working class meetings herself as much as possible, and encourage them to join the Pioneers at the proper time.

* * *

"IT SEEMS TO ME that the most important thing is that you join the Communist Party, where you will meet others who are as much concerned over the welfare of their (and your) children as you are, and will assist you to instill class consciousness in them to the best of their ability. . . . I wish I could send Mrs. Lora P. an application card. ROBERT COLE."

* * *

Not that advice from a bachelor is not valued, but I think Mrs. Lora P. would like also to know the experiences of mothers faced with a similar problem who have raised children, or are raising them now. You mothers who know through experience how to solve this problem write to Mrs. Lora P.

* * *

The readers of this column must feel that it is their column. They should write freely to it, expressing their ideas on matters that those "In the Home" are concerned with. This includes a broad range of subjects, as we said in our very first column, "all the way from menus to revolution." The women who read this column are interested in potato soup, and they are interested in the struggle to better their conditions. All this is preliminary to our asking all readers of this column to sit down today and write us. Do you like the column? Don't you like it? What do you think should be discussed here? Has this column been useful to you in reaching women who are new to the movement? On the basis of these letters, we will have a column that appeals to the greatest number of women. Take this time to send in your favorite menus, your household hints. Write us any suggestion or criticism you have. It will make for an improved column.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Company Union President Reports Growing Discontent of Membership

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The December, 1934, issue of the Telegraph World, organ of the Association of Western Union Employes (company union) gives a summary of the recent annual conferences with the company officials.

"General President Burton of the A. W. U. E. made known to company officials the extreme unrest existing in the minds of the members of the Association as a result of the company's economy program."

This statement is quoted verbatim from the Telegraph World. Its eloquency speaks for itself. The sleek company union officials are getting scared. They no longer can hold their followers in line. Embarrassing questions are asked and an inadequate answer leaves the questioner in a more questioning mood.

Talk of an independent union is heard on all sides. These bootlicking company union officials come pleading to their masters to throw some crumbs to appease the growing wrath of the telegraph employes.

Now, on to the conference. It began on Nov. 12 and dragged out until the 21. It was unusually long for this type of conference but there were reasons; very serious in potentialities, even if not in their immediate weight. Since the last conference shadows have fallen on the usual serenity of the company union existence. Messenger strikes have broken out. Others have threatened. An independent union, the United Telegraphists of America, has come upon the scene, holding out a real promise to the severely exploited telegraph workers.

Boss Union Pads Membership

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Company Union, the Association of Western Union Employes, has been pleading before various government agencies

that it represents over eighty per cent of the telegraph workers in the Western Union.

That this is a false and deliberate lie can be proven by referring to their own magazine, the December, 1934, issue of the Telegraph World. On page nine it admits that only 27,000 of the 42,500 employes are members, that is only 63.5 per cent.

This total was swelled by the forced joining of 3,000 messengers who were going through a strike situation. These messengers at the storm centers were signed up en masse by their managers. These messengers were not eligible for membership before they began to rebel. Deducting this paper figure (they don't pay dues nor are permitted to hold meetings) the membership total (most likely padded) would be only 24,000 or 56 per cent.

There is a wide growing discontent among the workers as admitted by General President Burton before the officials of the company.

Now it is our task to crystallize this healthy sentiment by leaving no stone unturned to popularize the United Telegraphists of America.

Win Improvements In Western Union

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Comptroller Gallaher of the Western Union reported that the five per cent increase (return of part of the cut) was a load too heavy to carry, as the expected increase in business failed to materialize.

Incidentally, this five per cent was granted as a direct result of agitation for a ten per cent increase by leaflets and articles in the Daily Worker by the United Committee for Action. Mr. Gallaher intimated the possibility of a further cut by pointing out that the steel industry recently cut ten per cent.

However, the company officials reconciled themselves to parcelling out a few concessions. To fail to do so would have further discredited the A. W. U. E. officials in the eyes of the membership. For example, full vacations with pay were restored by eliminating the twenty-five per cent reduction. Later, the company released a confidential letter to all department heads that vacations should be awarded without reliefs so that there would be very little added expense. Increased speed-up and reduced time will pay for this empty concession.

Other complicated concessions which mean nothing but look very formidable on paper were made. However, the real victory is awarded to the messengers. Why? Precisely because they evidenced their potential danger by striking and organizing. The company well knows that the most vulnerable link in the communication chain is the messenger, as well as the most exploited.

This proves conclusively that the telegraph workers can learn a real lesson in trade unionism from the lowly messengers. More militancy, more unmasking of the company union, will result in more concessions, but lasting security can only be gained by joining the only independent union in the telegraph field, the United Telegraphists of America.

Oust Communist; Cause Split

By a Worker Correspondent

TIFFIN, Ohio. — The Unemployed League here last Friday ousted Harold Henry, vice-president of the local, by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen, with fifty-five present not voting. The charges against Henry, who had fought for the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, was that his Communist sympathies had caused a drop in the membership.

Henry did not deny his Communist sympathies, but challenged any member to prove that his activities had caused a drop in the membership. He cited the figures of the membership, showing that at the last general election, eighty-seven members were present, while eighty-five attended the present meeting.

His expulsion caused a split in the ranks, when fourteen members followed him out. They will fight for the unqualified reinstatement of Henry and the building of the Unemployed League.

J. F. Piffer, a misled worker who is chairman of the publicity committee, said that the Communist propagandizing of the workers caused business men and the employed to leave the League.

NOTE

We publish every Friday letters from workers in the transportation and communication industries: railroad, marine, trucking, taxi, traction, telegraph, telephone, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

LYNN CITY COUNCIL BACKS WORKERS' BILL, H. R. 2827

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 24.—The City Council here unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827 last night when a delegation of fifteen, which was organized by the Lynn Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance presented demands. The delegation was headed by Benjamin Waite of the Cutters Local, Frank Gilbert of the Packers Local, and Charles Gibson of the Lasters Local of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

Street units: Workers in your territory will respond more readily to organization for relief, against evictions, against the high cost of living, etc., if they read the Daily Worker. Strengthen your unit work and build the circulation of the Daily Worker.

Southern Workers Give To Scottsboro Fund

NEW YORK—The following is a letter received by the International Labor Defense from Montgomery, Ala.:

"We the Scottsboro and Herndon Committee of this city are sending you two dollars in stamps, as we are few in number we want to show what side we are on, by getting our pennies together and sending them in. And please send me a receipt at once, and also put an ad in the Daily Worker stating the amount and where from. It will boost our work here. The I.L.D. is not very strong here."

Comradely,
SECTION ORGANIZER.

The Ruling Clawss — By Redfield

"There goes Mrs. Lapifp—her husband makes tear-gas bombs."

Pharmacists Force Concessions Through Building Organization

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK. — I should like to call your attention to a group of workers, that a few years ago were considered impossible to organize. I am referring to those white collared professional workers known as pharmacists.

For years, they have been the butt of vaudeville jokes, slandered during the prohibition era and accustomed to working inhuman hours and taking it on the chin. A pharmacist is expected to be a general encyclopedia of information; knowing all about postal rates, the best books to read, how to make sandwiches, serve drinks and how to remove real estate from people's eyes.

There is no such thing as a public holiday for the pharmacists—he works all days. And how he works! Split shifts, 60 to 80 hours a week, sometimes from opening to closing without getting a chance to go out and eat, all for the magnificent remuneration of $20 to $25 per week.

Let me explain to you what the pharmacist has to go through before he is permitted the privilege of this slavery. Before becoming a registered pharmacist, he is compelled to spend from three to four years in college and must have four years experience in a drug store before taking his licensing examination. The exploitation of those who work in stores while going to school or before they become licensed is unimaginable. The proprietor of the store thinks he should be paid for permitting the man to get experience, similar to the "volunteer work of bacteriologists. . . ." Despite the long hours, a pharmacist must constantly be alert and accurate, for if he happens to make an error which is detrimental to a patient's life, he is liable to a prison sentence and loss of his license.

The psychology of most clerks was a boss psychology. Their ambition in life was to eventually own their own drug store. You can readily see the tremendous obstacles that one would be confronted with in organizing such people.

Two years ago, the Pharmacists Union of Greater New York came into existence and had for its goal the organizing of all the drug clerks in New York City. From a handful of pharmacists it has grown to a membership of 2,000 pharmacists. The union had to overcome the professional conceit drummed into the heads of the pharmacist clerks by their employers and by the college professors. At first, the clerks had a general apathy towards concerted and organized cooperation with other clerks and an attitude of remoteness towards labor organizations. In addition, the drug journals kept shouting: "Pharmacists are professionals and too ethical and simon pure to align themselves with unions." Despite this opposition, the union succeeded in organizing the clerks of the Bronx into a cohesive mass of enthusiastic workers who responded to the Pharmacists Union call for a general strike in the Bronx, last October.

At first, the employers paid no attention to the demands of the union, thinking that the clerks would never picket due to their "professional" pride. However, they got the surprise of their lives when they saw 500 clerks walk out and form picket lines in front of their stores. The picket lines were so effective that over 90 per cent of the stores signed agreements with the Union during the first two weeks of the strike.

A few stubborn die hards refused to sign and thought they would bleed the treasury of the Union and eventually destroy the Union. They were supported by the proprietors of the other boroughs—Manhattan and Brooklyn. These supporters thought that they would prevent the Union from coming to their territory by keeping the Union busy in the Bronx and prolonged the strike for 12 weeks.

The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Union. The following conditions were won for the Bronx men; $32.50 minimum for a 54 hour week for registered pharmacists; $23.50 minimum for junior pharmacists, union recognition and closed shop conditions.

During this period of the crisis and of widespread unemployment, this is a tremendous victory and of national significance not only to pharmacists but to other professionals. The Pharmacists Union of Greater New York intends to organize the clerks of Manhattan and and Brooklyn.

NRA Attempts to Herd Bargemen Into the United Boatmen's Union

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—You can't tell the bargement of the Nassau Sand and Gravel Company that the government is not interested in unions. The company called the whole barge department, seven men, into the office Tuesday and told them:

An officer from the United Boatmen's Union (affiliated to the International Seamen's Union) and an N. R. A. official were in here and wanted us to sign with the U. B. U. The company refused on the ground that they didn't believe the U. B. U. represented the men on its barges.

The government man then told the company, "It doesn't matter whether they belong to the U. B. U. or not. The government recognizes the U. B. U. and you will have to force your men into it, or lose the N. R. A. eagle."

The company official also told the men that under the U. B. U. "agreement" they would not be paid for "catch time"—time laid up at the loading place, waiting to load. That means any where from two days to two weeks at a time, without pay. The U. B. U. scale is $60 a month, so this leaves the bargeman with about $25 or $30 a month to live on.

One of the scow captains objected that not one of them belonged to the U. B. U., but belonged to other unions.

"I know it," said the company official. "I told the U. B. U. and N. R. A. officials that, and they told me I'd have to 'build up' the U. B. U."

The scow captains will not be alone in getting the wage cut. The forty men on the sand bank got their wages cut about half already. The steamshovel men got cut from $1 an hour to 50 cents, and the laborers got cut from 70 cents to 40 cents.

The government policy of forcing the scow captains into the U. B. U. is part of the general drive to get workers into unions where they will be "controlled" by officials who work in close harmony with the government and the boat owners.

At present there is a bitter war on between the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, affiliated to Joseph P. Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association and the U. B. U., affiliated to the International Seamen's Union. Both are A. F. of L. affiliates.

The U. B. U. is larger, but the T. B. U. has more "political pull" in municipal and State quarters, because of Ryan's Tammany connections. The U. B. U. is exploiting Victor Olander's connections with the national administration to drive men into the U. B. U. where Olander will collect the "per capita."

The two unions have been ordered to amalgamate before May 1, and the present struggle is to see which "International" will eventually control the cash.

14-Hour Work-Day For Truckmen

By a Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J.—Here are just some of the conditions the truck drivers and helpers have to work under in Paterson under the N. R. A. code.

Mr. Gill's Interstate Trucking Company, a member of the N. R. A. and of the Chamber of Commerce, forces the drivers and helpers to start work at 6:30 a. m. and work until as late as 10 and 11 p. m. Sometimes they have to work Saturdays also. They do not get any more in their envelope on pay day than the magnificent sum of fifteen dollars per week.

An unemployed worker got a job as a helper on the truck. This worker started work at 6:30 a. m. and knocked off at 7:30 p. m. He asked the driver if they worked this late every night. The driver told him that they had gotten through early. They generally worked until 10 and 11 p. m. This worker then asked how much they made when they worked overtime. The driver answered that the boss does not pay more than fifteen dollars a week even if they worked Saturday. These workers have to handle cases that weigh as much as three and four hundred pounds.

The Public Auto Delivery Company's drivers and helpers have about the same conditions, and the same pay.

The only time these workers will get better conditions and more pay is when they organize and put up a fight until they win these things. The Communist Party will help them in organizing. They should get in touch with the Communist Party at the Workers Center at 201 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

STRIKERS RETURN

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24. — After one day of strike, twenty-six relief workers here, who had struck against a cut in wages from forty cents to thirty cents an hour, returned to work when relief authorities threatened them with legal prosecution if they did not do so.

A month's vacation or $50 in cash—second prize in the Daily Worker subscription contest. Join now! Write to 50 E. 13th Street.

Welfare Sanctions Forced Labor

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Roosevelt's recent message, demanding Congress enact forced labor legislation at below union wages, had immediate response here in Philadelphia.

Until recently I had been receiving $3.30 a week from the County Relief Board for my family of four. When I was threatened with eviction, I demanded they pay my rent. They then sent me to the Jewish Welfare. After considerable negotiation and investigation, the Welfare allowed me $11 a week. For a while this enabled me to pay my rent and pull through.

A few days ago, however, the Jewish Welfare decided to get the jump on Congress in putting the forced labor scheme into operation. They called me and told me they had a job for me. They knew I was a carpenter, and they asked if I couldn't also do some plumbing and electrical work. I said I could, and pronto, they had a job for me as maintenance man for a public building. I asked what the pay would be.

"Oh, what do you care about the pay?" the young lady asked. I insisted on knowing what I would be paid. She finally broke down and told me I would get $15 a week for doing three men's work—just 70 cents a week more than I was getting on relief. I asked for some time to think it over, since I was a union man and would not work for less than union wages—$1 an hour. She told me that since this was not exactly and only carpentry work, she could fix everything up with the union.

What has happened to me, makes it clear that we must immediately get to work to prevent this. Workers must intensify their campaign of exposure of the whole scheme, the line up of Democratic and Republican politicians, bankers, industrialists for such a scheme, and put all our efforts behind the drive for passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827), the only Bill that gives real adequate unemployment and social insurance to the workers.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Injection Treatment of Varicose Veins

M. M. A., Paterson, N. J.—The condition of swollen veins of the legs is called "varicose veins." These may be caused by occupations that require standing for hours at a time, day after day, as is so common in department store workers, policemen, postmen and the like. During and following pregnancy, certain women develop varicose veins due to pressure of the womb and changes in the circulation.

Lack of sufficient rest periods or alternation in work is often the cause, and by proper hygienic conditions, these disfiguring and harmful results may be avoided.

The modern treatment of varicose veins consists in the injection of certain medicines directly into the affected blood vessels. This closes the veins and causes the disappearance of the varicosities. After the closure of these veins, the circulation is taken up by other veins.

The procedure is very simple and any physician who has done this work is qualified to administer treatments. The number of injections varies, depending on the number of veins affected.

In answer to your question, we would say that by no means consult a chiropodist, as they are totally incompetent to treat conditions of this kind.

* * *

Oranges—Freshened Up to Look Real

Comrade F. L., of New York, writes: "I have noticed on the market oranges marked "color added." Could you explain just what color is added, and if it has any injurious substance which penetrates into the orange?

"I realize that the color must be government inspected, but I am wondering whether this doesn't come under the law that lets those adulterations slip by, which eventually go to breaking down health, such as sulphur dioxide."

* * *

Our Reply

The dyeing of oranges is a recent development to improve the appearance of inferior oranges. They are dipped into a mixture of an oil-soluble orange dye and a water-soluble green dye. The green dye is selectively taken up by the stem button to mask the discoloration of the button by the orange dye. The need for such treatment is said to occur only in connection with the Valencia orange. The process represents just another important violation (tolerated by the government officials) of the Food and Drugs Act. All food products which are known to have been changed in appearance by such chemical or other processes should be strictly avoided.

* * *

Wishing Us Success

"I think the magazine is a good idea and wish you every success in the venture," writes L. J. B. of Pittsburgh, Pa., in sending in his advance subscription for the Medical Advisory Board's magazine.

Many are taking advantage of the special advance subscription offer of $1 a year. After publication of the first issue, the rates will be $1.50 a year, 80 cents for six months.

Many are sending in suggestions for the name of the magazine. The name-choosing contest closes on Jan. 31. The winning name will be announced in the Daily Worker of Feb. 2. Send in your advance subscription. Cut this out and send it with $1 to the Medical Advisory Board, 35 E. 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

A month's vacation or $50 in cash—second prize in the Daily Worker subscription contest. Join now! Write to 50 E. 13th Street.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For the Medical Advisory Board Magazine

I wish to subscribe to the Medical Advisory Board Magazine. Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription.

Name .....

Address .....

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PROTESTS MEET LUTHER'S TRIP TO SOUTH

By a Worker Correspondent

AUSTIN, Tex. — His hands dyed red with the blood of the German working class, Dr. Hans Luther, Hitler's ambassador, came to the South. From one little German settlement to another, and into some of the major cities, he traveled with his subjects and a special convoy of various state officials who did him homage. At every stop, he planted the seeds of his poison propaganda in the hope that they will grow and bear fruit in this region where the workers are just beginning to awaken and struggle against their exploitation.

But Hans Luther did not leave the South unchallenged!

At New Orleans, La., Communists, Socialists, and other anti-fascist elements presented a united front against his appearance with a resolution which stated: "We particularly protest your arrival in this city for the purpose of spreading propaganda of hate and prejudice and we hereby pledge ourselves to accept your challenge by carrying on a relentless fight against fascism and all its implications by setting up a broad permanent united front to fight fascism." The release of Thaelmann was demanded.

Campus Protest

Simultaneously with his appearance as guest of honor on the University of Texas campus, Luther was met with an avalanche of what appeared to be bright confetti until the horrified officials saw the lettering. The confetti was really bright circulars which registered a protest against Dr. Luther's visit. The organization was the Austin Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism.

With bold headlines declaring "Fascism Comes to Austin," the circulars read: "Today the University officials have as an honored guest the ambassador of a country which has been turned into a shambles. At the same time that Ambassador Hans Luther is being entertained in a supposedly democratic country, enemies of Adolph Hitler are being tortured and mutilated by the thousands. Under the regime of Hitler, political prisoners have been subjected to the treatment of bestial savages; an entire racial community, the Jews, has been subjected to the foulest discrimination; and the leading intellectuals of Germany, including Albert Einstein, have been driven into exile. Only a few months ago, Erich Muhsam, a great German poet, was tortured to death in one of the camps. Two years ago the National Student League, which stood for a collective, humanitarian social order, was outlawed on the University campus. Now Hans Luther, who stands for the preservation of a vicious, sadistic social order, receives the hand of welcome. Thus the University of Texas is affiliating itself with publicly supported institutions in other states which have aligned themselves with the Fascist enemies of democracy!"

NAZI AGENT

Hans Luther, Hitler's ambassador to the United States. Despite the efforts of state officials, Hans found the South not very hospitable.

Discusses Saar

This was the only sore spot about Dr. Luther's visit to this state. Here, there failed, just as in Louisiana, to be that "understanding" which he had especially requested on the Texas tour. In Schulenberg, where he was wined and dined, he was in his glory. Here this Fascist, questioned about the Saar, calmly stated, "It is foolish to think the Saar would have voted any other way"—that very moment, terror was breaking out in the Saar. From Schulenberg to Houston, where he was again entertained, and thence to Austin, he was accompanied by a special cavalcade of the highway patrol.

In Austin he was received by the newly-inaugurated Governor James V. Allred, who was boosted to office by the major oil and utility companies, and by Attorney General William McCraw, who presented him with a ten-gallon cowboy hat for his bald dome. This made Luther "a good Texan." McCraw, three years ago, assisted in the Dallas whitewash of the Ku Klux Klan beatings of the two unemployment organizers, Coder and Hurst.

On Friday night, Governor Allred gave the Nazi gang a party. Again, Luther mentioned the Saar, declaring, "The result of the Saar plebiscite has made clear to the whole of Europe what all Germans knew, that the Saar was a real German district. Now rumors of war will disappear and there will be a new basis for confidence and prosperity."

He proclaimed Hitler to be "the salvation of Germany," and said that the "real meaning of the last few year, **evolution** (bold face mine) in Germany is an effort to concentrate political power. We had over 30 political parties. This led to inaction. The German struggle has been to find one man who would be accepted as a leader by the whole people." The real German struggle as one of the working class there against the vicious rule of capitalism, and now Fascism, was not brought out by Luther, and neither did he mention the brutal murder of German workers and intellectuals, antagonistic to the Hitler regime. Neither was there one word of the political prisoners who are today suffering torture and death in Nazi concentration camps and dungeons.

The newspapers here, although having every knowledge of the protest against Luther, are at present suppressing the news. No doubt, after the fine gentleman has departed the state, the protestors will be expected to take chastisement. Officials are attempting to find the names of the members of the Austin Branch of the League for Struggle Against War and Fascism, and it is declared that this organization "has no backing." The Austin Branch of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism pledges solidarity with that organization in this country, and sends revolutionary greetings to the oppresed workers of Germany, Austria, and all other Fascist countries.

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Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT IS TRUE, as Edward Dahlberg pointed out in this column several days ago, that the literary criticism of Granville Hicks and others of our Marxian critics, occasionally gives off the musty smell of the pedagogue.

This is a flavor that also pervades some of the revolutionary writing and speaking, in the political field. Many of us are familiar, no doubt, with Communist propagandists who are forever talking down to their audience. They know so much and the masses know so little, it seems. It amazes them that so few people have ever heard of Karl Marx and his theories. It is difficult for them to be patient with uninformed. What, you have never heard of surplus value? Off with your head. Or at least, take the foot of the class. And if you have heard of it, it has not been along the correct lines. We can only give you a passing mark on that.

No such pedagogue can really be a good Marxian, for he has divorced theory and practise, theory and life. He has lost sight of the dynamic and irregular development of life. In this connection, the anecdote told by John Reed in his "Ten Days" has significance.

• • •

There Are Two Classes—

IT SEEMS that a big, raw Russian peasant boy, a sailor, was on guard at the bridge that led to the Winter Palace. The Bolsheviks were just taking it from Kerensky and his white guard officers. Some of the Socialist revolutionaries were trying to get to the scene, to "die with Kerensky." But the Red sailors wouldn't let them be heroes, it seems.

So this imposing Socialist intellectual with his portfolio and pince-nez, stood on the bridge and argued with the peasant boy in uniform.

"Do you really know what this fight is all about?" he shrieked at the sailor. "Have you ever read Marx? Look at me, I have studied Marx for twenty years. I am a veteran of the social revolution. I have been in jail and exile. And now you come along—I repeat, have you read Marx?"

"No," the big sailor stammered, his face turning red. "I am very ignorant. I have never read Marx. But I have learned there are two classes—"

"Aha!" crowed the intellectual, "you see! You have read nothing. You know nothing. And you try to tell us how to run a revolution."

"There are two classes—" muttered the sailor—

"Never mind that," shouted the intellectual. "What do you know about historic determinism? Have you ever read Value, Price and Profit? I have read them all, and more, besides. Let me through!"

"Yes, you are a Marxian," the sailor muttered, scratching his head, "but you see, there are two classes—"

"I know all that," shouted the intellectual, "I knew it twenty years ago! The important thing is to let me through."

"There are two classes," the sailor went on doggedly, "and I belong to the working class, and you can't get through."

• • •

Straw Boss Critics

EVERY Communist must be a teacher, but more important, he must be a leader. No real leader ever talks down to the masses; for he is able to understand them better than they do themselves. He knows the background out of which they come, and the forces that hold them back from emancipation. He wins them over by his ability to point out their weakness to them, and to convince them that his tactics are superior. He is a strong and trustworthy friend, not a dictator. He is an elder brother, a comrade, not the straw boss of a gang.

Workers resent the sort of Communist who acts as if everyone ought to have known Marxism in his cradle.

And writers resent the sort of critic who takes no account of their struggles to achieve Marxian clarity and wisdom, who patronizes them or thinks, because he has mastered the theory of Marxist criticism, he can tell them how to write.

• • •

Wholesale Blasting

GRANVILLE HICKS, of course, is not one of these. He happens to be the master of a firm and scholarly style, and to date, the critic who has worked the hardest and gained the most respect of the writers. He grinds no axes, and he knows American literature. His book, "the Great Tradition" is the finest summary in the field.

It may be true that he lapses into the pedagogic at times, and seems unaware of the living struggle and chaos and pain in which books are born. He shares with many critics the tendency to perform scientific autopsies on a cadaver, instead of diagnosing the ailments of a vital human being.

But I disagree with Dahlberg's wholesale criticism of the critic, Granville Hicks. This kind of blast, it seems to me, is a cure that is worse than the disease. We must all learn to be more responsible and comradely to each other, and to point out each other's faults with no trace of personal feeling. All of us are in the same fight; we don't have to love each other, certainly, but we must learn that we need each other.

The difficult relation between critic and creative writer will be one of the problems, I hope, that our Writers' Congress in May will help clarify.

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Robert Burns Anniversary Program.
WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—
WABC—Myrt and Marge—
7:15-WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber—Secret Ink
WOR—Lum and Abner—
WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Robison Orchestra; Southernaires Quartet
WABC—Just Plain Bill—
7:30-WEAF—Hirsch Orch.
WOR—Mystery Sketch
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—
WOR—Front Page Drama
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Dramatic Sketch, with Irene Rich, Actress
WABC—Variety Musicale
8:15-WJZ—Dick Leibert, Organ; Armbruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Courtlandt, Songs; Male Quartet
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WOR—Katzman Orch.; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Choristers Quartet
WJZ—Goodman Orchestra; Jane Froman, Songs; Bob Hope, Comedian
WABC—Court of Human Relations
9:00-WEAF—Lyman Orch.; Vivienne Segal, Songs Frank Munn, Tenor;
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—Beatrice Lillie, Comedienne; Ferrin Orchestra; Cavaliers Quartet
WABC—March of Time—
9:30-WEAF—Bonime Orch.; Pic and Pat, Comedians
WOR—Al and Lee Reiser,
WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian; Gabrielle de Lys, Songs; Belasco Orchestra
WABC—Hollywood Hotel — Sketch with Dick Powell, Jane Williams, Tel Flo-Rita Orchestra, Others; Dunne
9:45-WOR—Singin' Sam
10:00-WEAF—Dramatic Sketch
WOR—Elaine Jordan, Songs
WJZ—The Third Ingredient
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—Symphony Orch., Franz Black, Conductor;
WOR—Pasternack Orchestra; Mixed Chorus
WJZ—Facts About the Jewish People—Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner
WABC—The O'Flynn—Musical Drama
11:00-WEAF—Talk — George Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau, INS
WOR—News
WJZ—Dance Orchestra
WABC—Nelson Orchestra
11:15-WEAF—Ferdinando Orchestra
WOR—Moonbeams Trio

Little Lefty — The Silent Partner! — by del

Soviet Educational Exhibit Is Glowing Tribute To Extraordinary Cultural Advances in U.S.S.R.

Exhibit Now On View At N. Y. Museum of Natural History

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

THE first exhibit ever to be shown in America portraying education in the Soviet Union is now on view at the Museum of Natural History at 77th Street and Central Park West. The large Maxwell Hall on the ground floor is packed full of the most varied charts, maps, outlines, pictures, models and samples of school work that have ever been assembled. As Professor George S. Counts of Teachers College says, "In the field of educational development the Soviet Union has set a record unparalleled in history."

The exhibit was prepared in the Soviet Union by V.O.K.S. (Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) and the People's Commissariat for Education. It is shown in the United States by the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, with offices at 56 West 45th Street. This is the same organization that sponsors the Soviet Art Exhibition now showing in Philadelphia, which has received high praise from all critics.

The Soviet Education Exhibition in New York, on view daily until February 22, is of broader scope and even greater significance than the Soviet Art Exhibit in Philadelphia. It gives a complete survey of the whole educational system, with the chief emphasis upon the schools for young and adolescent children. A special and more detailed section is devoted to education in the Ukraine, as a sample of the educational systems in each of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

Broad Unified System

Soviet education is revealed as a broad unified system, bringing into its scope not only the schools but all cultural institutions—theatres, museums, libraries, etc. The Soviet plan has, as Dr. Stephen P. Duggan says, "linked education and scientific research to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation in a fashion that has aroused the interest of scientists the world over."

Even the New York Times (Jan. 16, 1935), in discussing the exhibition, was forced to caption its report, "Soviet Education Wins Praise Here." Many prominent people made speeches at the opening of the exhibition on January 16, including F. Trubee Davison, president of the Museum of Natural History, and Boris E. Skvirsky, Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

Cultural Autonomy for Minorities

As the exhibition shows, Soviet education is completely co-educational. Boys and girls are together in all classes: for example, both learn to do domestic tasks and carpentry. There are no private schools in the Soviet Union. Racial and national groups have equal rights and advantages: for instance, samples are shown of text books written in 46 different languages. There are 152 different nationalities in the Soviet Union, and 72 of them have already adopted latinized alphabets. Forty new alphabets have been created for nationalities which previously had no written language at all.

"The U.S.S.R. is a free brotherly union of nationalities," says the slogan at the head of the section in the exhibition which deals with the education of national minorities. This, Professor John Dewey points out, means "cultural autonomy of the various racial minorities."

As all the news reports have emphasized, the educational system brings the **machine** into full use all through the school years. The polytechnical schools, which are the basic institutions throughout the Soviet Union, are operated on the system that the productive processes of industry and agriculture should be interwoven with all the other cultural skills—literature, painting, dramatics, etc., as well as with games and with social and political knowledge.

Revolution in Pedagogy

The result has been a virtual revolution in pedagogical method. While there has been a borrowing of pedagogical techniques from the capitalist countries, including especially the United States, resulting in a merging of the "project" and "laboratory" methods with the older lesson-learning disciplines, yet the polytechnical and socialist features have created an actually new type of education. "Practically nothing was left as it had been," says Professor Counts. "Even the teaching of arithmetic was changed."

The system of education in the Soviet Union may be thought of under four heads. First, there are the nursery schools and kindergartens, for children from three to seven years old. Soviet pre-school education has been extended further than in any other country; millions of children are in the Soviet nursery schools. Second, there are polytechnical schools already referred to, which are planned to take children through a ten-year training period from the ages of eight to eighteen. At present the polytechnical schools cover seven years of work, but they are being made into ten-year schools of all sorts, including art schools, preparation for engineering or other professions, and so on. Fourth are the colleges and universities, and the post-graduate scientific institutes for the training of finished professional workers, for teacher-training, and for research. Besides, there are adult education classes by the thousands, so efficient that the percentage of illiteracy has been reduced from nearly 60 to less than 10 for the country as a whole.

Descriptive Creativeness

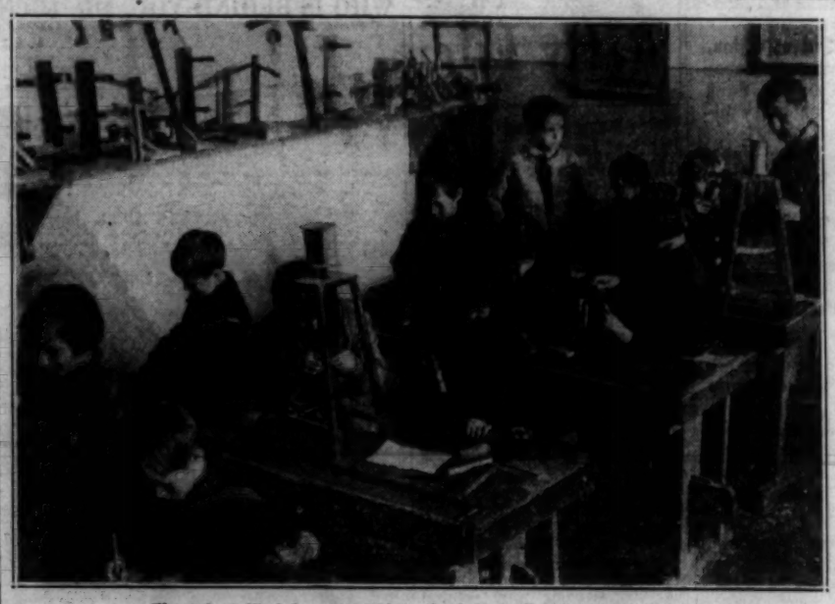
The aim of Soviet education from the first is "Development of descriptive creativeness of the child and habits of illustrative work." We see, therefore, in the child drawings and paintings, a high degree of skill and sensitivity. Crayon drawings by young children aged six or seven range in subject matter from butterflies to the mausoleum of Lenin. A five-year-old child has a drawing called "War in China," with much shooting. A twelve-year-old boy has a drawing of a "Kulak,' a bearded peasant standing, feet apart, hands in pockets, truculent and pompous. A nine-year-old has a pen and ink drawing entitled "Bolshevist Spring."

The exhibition makes it clear that there are children's theatres and children's libraries in the land of Soviets. The text books are attractive and varied, and are based on real life. Those for young children deal with such things as how telephones work, how mittens are made, how to plant trees. It is noteworthy that toy manufacture occupies a high place in the Soviet Union. The Toy Institute in Moscow, for example, designs experimentally new types and kinds of children's toys. In the exhibition we see sophisticated designs of animals and toy machines right alongside the traditional doll toys that are made in the old way.

Health and Pleasure

The health of children and youth is of paramount concern in Soviet schools. They have play, fresh air, swimming, sun baths. In the Soviet view, children are entitled to health and pleasure, and every guarantee is given that both will be achieved. But skill and understanding remain always the central aim. "For the construction of socialism," said Lenin—the quotation looms large among the slogans of this educational exhibition—"it is necessary to master knowledge, technique, culture."

The New York Sun (Jan. 11) observes casually that "there is a notable absence of direct propaganda for socialism," but the Sun's reporter must have been either a "liberal" or a Trotskyite. The whole exhibit is a tribute to socialist cultural advance. Moreover, a prominent slogan declares to all who wish to read: "Our route is the five-year plan, our compass is the All-Union Communist Party Bolsheviks."



The School Workshop attached to the Ivanove Textile Factory. (Photo by Soyusphoto)

Record Unparalleled In History, Says Prof. Counts

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

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Question: Why has not point Thirteen of the conditions for admission into the Communist International been carried out in the Communist Party of the United States?

—STUDENTS—WORKERS' SCHOOL.

Answer: The thirteenth condition of admission to the Communist International reads as follows: "The Communist parties of those countries where the Communists' activity is legal shall make periodical cleanings (re-registration) of the members of the Party organizations, so as to systematically cleanse the Party from the petty bourgeois elements who inevitably attach themselves to it."

The Communist Party of the United States like all Communist parties carries on a systematic campaign against all enemy forces who creep into the ranks of the revolutionary movement. Once a year all members are re-registered and their activities for the past year carefully checked. While the American Communist Party does not carry out such periodical cleansings as take place in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it continually cleanses itself of all class enemies who have entered the Party in various kinds of disguise. In the struggle against capitalism these enemies betray their true class position by advocating tactics and doctrines that are hostile to the interests of the workers.

Without carrying on the firmest kind of struggle against opportunism in all its forms, the Communist Party of the United States could not maintain its position as the vanguard of the revolutionary class. By purging itself of these enemy class agents the Party is able to link itself indissoluably to the life of the working class and win the confidence of this class and all the exploited masses. Only if the Party consists of able, conscientious and loyal Communists, trained and steeled in revolutionary practice and theory, will it be capable of leading the decisive struggle for the final overthrow of capitalism. Such Bolshevik parties have been built up outside of the Soviet Union, notably in Germany and in China, and the American Party is making rapid strides towards this goal.

Book of Burck's Powerful Cartoons Is Vivid Record Of Five Years of Crisis

ON FEBRUARY 1, the **Daily Worker** will publish **Hunger and Revolt:** Cartoons by Burck, in a limited edition of one hundred autographed copies. This beautiful, deluxe edition is a pictorial history of the world crisis, as revealed in the powerful drawings of one of America's outstanding revolutionary artists.

Covering 248 pages, **Hunger and Revolt** contains the following chapters: Unemployment; The Socialist Party, The N. R. A. and the "New Deal;" The Farmer; Strikes and Labor Leaders; Politics and Politicians; The Negro; Imperialism; Fascism; The U. S. S. R.; and War. Each one of these eleven chapters is introduced by a foreword by writers well-known to the revolutionary movement. This group includes Henri Barbusse, Earl Browder, William F. Dunne, Michael Gold, Clarence Hathaway, Langston Hughes, Corliss Lamont, Joseph North, John Strachey, Seymour Waldman and Marguerite Young.

JACOB BURCK AT WORK

This combination of text and pictures tells the story of the struggles of the working class during the past five years as has no other document that has grown out of the crisis. It is a book that will be remembered and discussed when today's struggles become tomorrow's victories.

Those who are familiar with the drawings of Jacob Burck, for the past four years staff cartoonist for the **Daily Worker**, will be interested to learn that he is leaving for the Soviet Union in March, where he will become a staff cartoonist for **Komsomolskaya Pravda**. The publication of **Hunger and Revolt** on Feb. 1, therefore, becomes a fitting tribute to this artist whose talents have won for him the reputation of being the outstanding newspaper cartoonist of the United States, as well as one of the leading revolutionary artists of the world.

In the words of Earl Browder: "This book will become the necessary possession of all our agitators and propagandists, as well as for everyone interested in revolutionary art."

Limited! Autographed!

HUNGER and REVOLT:

Cartoons by BURCK

This beautiful, DeLuxe edition is limited to 100 numbered and signed copies. Printed on heavy art paper, in large folio size and containing 248 pages. HUNGER and REVOLT will be ready on February 1st. Orders accepted now. Five dollars, postpaid.

DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y.

Engels Appraises Marx's Theories In 'Feuerbach'

Karl Marx's formulation of the materialist conception of history—the theory which put the revolutionary labor movement on a scientific footing by insisting that "the mode of production in material life determines the social, political and intellectual life processes in general" cannot be considered as a theoretical discovery only, Frederick Engels shows in the latest edition of his book "Feuerbach."

"Not only for economics, but for all historical sciences (and all sciences which are not natural sciences are historical), a revolutionary discovery is made with this proposition." Engels writes in an appendix to the book, just released in an authentic translation by International Publishers. "This proposition involves highly revolutionary consequences, not only for theory but also for practice," he writes.

Quoting from Marx's preface to "The Critique of Political Economy," Engels traces the development of capitalist society to the stage when "the material forces of production in society come in conflict with the existing relations of production or—what is but a legal expression for the same thing—with the property relations within which they had been at work before. From forms of development of the forces of production these relations turn into their fetters. Then comes a period of social revolution. With the change of the economic foundation the entire immense superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed. . . .

"As we pursue our materialist thesis further and apply it to the present, the perspective of a tremendous revolution, indeed the most tremendous revolution of all time, therefore immediately unfolds itself before us."

Engels' article appears under the title: "Frederick Engels on the Materialism and Dialectics of Marx." It was originally written as a review of Marx's "Critique of Political Economy" and appeared in the German periodical "Das Volk" in London in 1859.

Help the Daily Worker drive for 10,000 new daily and 15,000 new Saturday subs. Write to 50 East 13th St.

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 was the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

• • •

CHAPTER III.

Teachings of Lenin

II.

WITH Lenin, as with Marx, the immediate revolutionary outlook and practice in relation to the particular period in which each lived was based on a fully thought-out wider general world outlook and understanding.

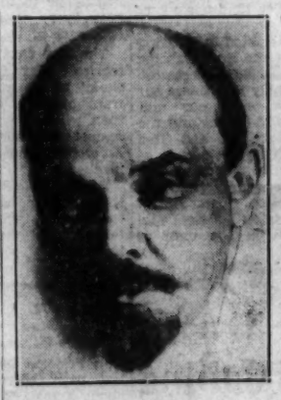
Lenin constantly insisted that communism cannot be regarded as a special body of doctrines or dogmas, or "ready-made conclusions" to be learned from text-books, but can only be understood as the outcome of the whole human science and culture, on the basis of an exact study of all that previous ages, including especially capitalist society, had achieved. Speaking to the Third Congress of the Communist Youth in Russia in 1920, he said:

It would be a serious mistake to suppose that one can become a Communist without making one's own the treasures of human knowledge. It would be mistaken to imagine that it is enough to adopt the Communist formulae and conclusions of Communist science without mastering that sum-total of different branches of knowledge, the final outcome of which is communism. . . .

Communism becomes an empty phrase, a mere facade, and the Communist a mere bluffer, if he has not worked over in his consciousness the whole inheritance of human konwledge.

Therefore he urged the youth

to acquire the whole sum of human knowledge and to acquire it in such a way that communism will not be something learned by heart, but something



which you have thought out yourselves, something which forms the inevitable conclusion from the point of view of modern education.

In the same way he wrote with reference to the controversy on "proletarian culture":

Marxism won its world-historic significance as the ideology of the revolutionary proletariat, because it did not reject out and out the most valuable achievements of the bourgeois epoch, but on the contrary made its own and worked over anew all that was of value in the more than two thousand years of development of human thought. ("Draft Resolution on Proletarian Culture," 1920.)

• • •

LENIN thus saw in Marxism, not some special "system" of dogmas, but the culmination of the many streams of previous human thought, development and advance to a scientific outlook. Marxism brought for the first time the completely scientific, simultaneously theoretical and practical, approach, not merely to one or two isolated departments of knowledge, but to the whole of life and existence.

The outlook of Marxism is the outlook of dialectical materialism, of which something has been said in the first chapter on the Epoch of Lenin. Lenin was a dialectical materialist. His thought and action in every problem and in every relation of life, in the aims he set himself, and in the methods of their achievement, were completely governed by this basic understanding of existence and life, of the role of human beings, of the laws of historical development, of the necessary forms and methods of advance within the conditions of class society, and of the future world order to be achieved of associated humanity in control of its destiny.

This gave him his strength against the shortsighted, interest-ridden and illusion-soaked statesmen and theorists of the bourgeois order. The achievement of his life was a powerful demonstration of the correctness and efficacy of dialectical materialism.

But dialectical materialism is no closed metaphysical "system"—to become out-of-date, as all systems inevitably must. Dialectical materialism, as Engels pointed out, requires to be constantly renewed in every age, with every advance of science and of concrete knowledge. This task, also, Lenin carried out, especially in his Materialism and Empiro-Criticism. Here he carried forward the understanding of dialectical materialism in relation to the new problems of science of the twentieth century, and fought the reactionary idealist mystical-religious tendencies which weer increasingly creeping in under the protection of many bourgeois scientists.

• • •

ON the one hand, Lenin brought to new clearness the understanding of materialism as the necessary basis of the scientific outlook. He fought without mercy religion and all the allies of religion: all the subjective religious and semi-religious "idealist" outlooks and illusions which enslave the mind and are, in fact, as he insisted, even in their most "modern" and pseudo-scientific trappings, nothing but forms of "clericalism"—that is, of apologetics of the existing order as divinely and mysteriously ordained, maintenance of servitude, and preventing of clear thinking and facing of reality.

(To Be Continued)

News of Short Wave Radio Clubs in U. S.

THE Short Wave Radio Club of Manhattan is still minus full-time headquarters, which fact should bring home forcibly the truth that it is not enough for the club members to **understand** the necessity for a club room; such understanding has existed ever since and even before the kw. xmitter was obtained.

In contrast to the SWROM, we get a report from Brooklyn, N. Y., saying that at their last week's meeting six enthusiastic members showed up and made an outline of work for the next two months.

At the next meeting, tonight, to be held at 9 p.m. at the home of M. Starkopp, Apt. D-3, 30 Bay 25th Street, the Brooklyn club will hear a lecture on "Fundamental Principles of Electricity" by a member-ham.

The lecture at the Manhattan club tonight (42 Union Square) is by Albert West on "A Modern Amateur 'Phone Xmitter." The full evening schedule follows: 7:30, code practice; 9, business meeting; 10, lecture; 10:30, discussion; 11, adjournment, rag chew till midnight.

• • •

HERE'S an interesting field of research for advanced hams. Some day it may prove useful.

In the so-called "scrambler," the voice frequencies are inverted (the low tones are made to sound high and vice versa) with the resulting unintelligible speech as received on an ordinary radio set. To understand the speech, an "unscrambler" is necessary (to invert the frequencies once more). Another method of making the voice unintelligible used by the A. T. & T., and called "intelligence," consists in dividing the voice frequencies into four bands and then manipulating each band. Only fourteen unintelligible combinations are claimed (other combinations being more or less intelligible). The latest development—not yet ready—is to change the fourteen intelligence combinations several times a minute according to a prearranged schedule. At present, the intelligence combinations are changed only about once every half-hour.

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Civind, pse wek up et snd us a rprt.

William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

TIMES CORRESPONDENT REFUTES "STARVATION" STORIES TOLD BY HEARST'S FRIEND, DR. EWALD AMMENDE

ONE of Mr. Hearst's chief authorities on "starvation" in the Soviet Union is a gentleman by the name of Dr. Ewald Ammende.

Under the pretext of helping in mythical relief work, Dr. Ammende is carrying on lying propaganda against the Soviet Union.

Ammende calls himself the chairman of the so-called "Vienna Aid Committee." But he is also secretary of the "Committee for National Minorities," which in turn is connected with the Nazi-inspired "League of Germanism in Foreign Countries."

What is more, Ammende is known to be in contact with the Skoropadski group of Ukrainian white guards, who, like the Nazis, are deadly enemies of the Soviet Union.

Ammende is tied up with the fascist Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna. And it was at the very time that more than 1,000 Vienna workers were being murdered by the Dolfuss machine guns that Dr. Ammende and his gang selected to open up their vicious propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union! His letter to the Times several months later was part of this campaign.

Hearst says that one of the sources of his information on "starvation" in the Soviet Union is Dr. Ammende. Hearst cites the New York Times as authority.

Let us examine the facts:

In an open letter in the New York Times last August Ammende coolly asserted that people were dying in the streets of Kiev, in the U. S. S. R.

Several days later, on August 23, Harold Denny, the "Times" correspondent in the Soviet Union, cabled a categorical refutation of his statement to his paper.

"This statement certainly has no foundation," cabled Denny to his paper. "Your correspondent was in Kiev for several days last July about the time people were supposed to be dying there, and neither in the city nor in the surrounding countryside was there hunger."

Later, on Oct. 15, Denny reported: "Nowhere was famine found. Nowhere even the fear of it. There is food, including bread, in the local open markets. The peasants were smiling, too, and generous with their foodstuffs. In short, there is no air of trouble or impending trouble."

Yet Hearst, in the face of this testimony, has the gall to talk of "suffering, starvation and wholesale death in the midst of comparative plenty"!

The whole history of Hearst journalism is one of lying sensationalism and fraud.

And today Hearst—imbued with enthusiasm for Hitler and Mussolini—is seeking to popularize a fascist program for the United States.

That is the basis for his campaign of slander of the Soviet Union. That is the basis for the pogrom incitements against the Communist Party of the United States.

Hearst's lies are beginning to be recognized for what they are.

The best proof of this is the mounting wave of protest from workers, ministers, teachers and students in every section of the country!

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1935

The Real Rulers

EVEN a fascist demagogue like Father Coughlin is not afraid to admit this country is now ruled through a special committee of fifty-two leading Wall Street industrialists and bankers.

This bunch of millionaires and multi-millionaires has been appointed by Roosevelt.

And no single law can pass without the O.K. of this Wall Street committee. They are the real rulers of the country.

This Wall Street committee, in short, tells Roosevelt what to do and what not to do! And he invariably obeys.

This crowd is now organizing and financing fascist gangs, American Storm Troops to smash the labor movement. At the same time, they are preparing for this fascist dictatorship by now exercising their hidden dictatorship through their agent, Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal.

F.D.R. Fights the Guild

"THE newspaper publishers have cracked down on the President of the United States and Franklin D. Roosevelt has cracked up."

This is how Heywood Broun, president of the American Newswpaper Guild, characterized the decision of President Roosevelt to reverse the order of the National Labor Board for reinstatement of Dean Jennings, rewrite man, fired by Hearst's San Francisco Call-Bulletin for membership in the American Newspaper Guild.

The President decided that all complaints of newspaper workers must be placed before the Newspaper Code Committee, which is entirely composed of their bosses, the publishers! Roosevelt's action is a direct blow at the American Newspaper Guild. It is further evidence to show that even in cases where the N. R. A. "misses out" and there is a favorable decision for the workers Roosevelt can be counted upon to see to it that nothing like this gets by him.

"Cracking down on the President" is a good way to put it. And the gentleman who cracked the whip is none other than William Randolph Hearst, the big gun in the United front of publishers in the Publishers' Association. It is Hearst who through his Call-Bulletin deliberately forced a showdown.

The attitude taken by the Guild, as expressed by its president, indicates that newspaper workers will accept the challenge of the publishers and Roosevelt with a renewed drive to organize all newspaper workers in the country. Militant organization will win concessions from the publishers.

Hands Off China!

THE Japanese militarists are raining bombs and machine gun fire on Chinese villages around the Jehol-Chahar border in their drive to grab a bigger slice of China. At the same time, they draw closer and closer to the main caravan route to the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, near the U.S.S.R.

Just three years ago the Japanese imperialists murdered over 10,000 Chinese men, women and children in the Shanghai war.

The war-mad rulers of Japan, who butcher Japanese workers and peasants resisting their imperialist war moves, are carrying out their long-planned plot for the seizure of all of North China and Mongolia.

Every worker, every friend of China, should join with the revolutionary Japanese workers and peasants in the fight against their oppressors the Japanese capitalists and demand: Hands off China!

On Sunday, at 2 P. M. in Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, New York, there will be a mass meeting to protest against the present invasion of China, and to commemorate the Shanghai war.

Woll Joins Hearst

BERNARR MACFADDEN has joined Hearst in howling for the blood of all militant workers in general and Communists in particular.

One by one, the propaganda engines of the Wall Street rulers are being drawn into line for the most violent anti-Communist lynch hysteria ever seen in this country.

It is a sinister truth that Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., is also part of the pack. In this week's "Liberty" he growls bloodthirstily: "The time has come for definite, drastic action. We have been somnolent too long."

Thus the top officialdom of the A. F. of L. is part and parcel of the Wall Street machinery for smashing the militant labor movement.

Woll's anti-Communist blood taunt is exactly similar to, and comes at the same time as, the howls of the National Association of Manufacturers speaking through Hearst and Macfadden!

In his "Red baiting," Woll is helping this ruthless gang of Wall Street industrialists to smash the trade unions or turn them into fascist prisons!

Police Murder

POLICE COMMISSIONER VALENTINE'S sadistic order to his police to "muss 'em up" when making arrests resulted in the death of James Toomey, 20-year-old youth, in Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday.

Toomey, arrested Sunday on suspicion of participation in a hold-up, had his stomach kicked in by three policemen, who beat him on the head and jumped on him when he fell.

Such police brutality is nothing new. Workers striking for better conditions, and jobless men and women demanding relief have been jumped on by the police, slugged, kicked in the stomach and otherwise maltreated.

The "muss 'em up" order by Mayor LaGuardia's police commissioner legalizes police brutality and violation of civil rights. Directed ostensibly against gangsters and gangster suspects, it will increasingly be used to justify police assaults on strike pickets and unemployed workers. Withdrawal of the vicious "muss 'em up" order should be demanded by every working class organization and sincere liberal group.

Roosevelt Cuts Wages

ROOSEVELT is rapidly taking his place as the leading wage-cutter in the country.

First he set the wage levels of the country at the N.R.A. "minimum" of $12, which rapidly became, in practice, a maximum, with the average less than $10.

Then he warned, in his "take the profits out of the war" speech, that wages must more and more approximate that of the army—$30 a month.

Now his latest work relief plan provides for not more than $12 a week for not more than 3,500,000 jobless workers. The other twelve million can starve.

Roosevelt, by fixing this starvation wage level through the Federal government, and by establishing an army of jobless workers getting no relief at all, is helping Wall Street industry to smash American wage levels to new lows.

The work relief program will not solve the problem of the jobless.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, alone provides for cash relief, and for immediate insurance benefits for all jobless workers without exception.

Demand union wages on all work relief! Demand the passage of H. R. 2827.

Party Life

Units Must Realize Political Import Of Red Fighting Fund

UNIT FIVE, Section Fifteen, was the first in the New York District to turn in the little receipt book on the Red Fighting Fund, which shows twenty-four comrades collected $22.20, only $1.80 short of the minimum of one dollar per comrade.

This shows that the Bureau of Unit Five and the unit as a whole understood the political importance of the Red Fighting Fund, and applied the correct policy. It shows that the secretary carried out the instructions of the section by taking up the question of the Red Fighting Fund every week at his unit.

"Fund" Used in Recruiting Drive

Unit Five did not consider itself as a collection agency for the Party, but understanding the political points of the Red Fighting Fund, used the contacts to good advantage and brought eleven new members to the Party during the recruiting drive.

We informed our section membership through a special letter about Unit Five, challenging them to beat the figure of $22.20. And here we are: Another shock brigade unit brings in their complete receipt book. Unit Fifteen, Section Fifteen, has sent out twenty-four comrades, who collected $26.65, or $2.65 above the minimum.

Socialist Competition Between Sections Proposed

Though Section Fifteen is still first on the records as far as the largest sum of money collected on the Red Fighting Fund is concerned, it recently lost its first place to Section Seventeen.

Section Fifteen is now challenging Section Seventeen and the two largest section, One and Two, to a Socialist Competition, both on the amount of money to be collected and percentage according to the units on the Red Fighting Fund for the next three months. The count began Jan. 4, and will last until March 27.

Section Fifteen has inaugurated a Socialist competition on the Red Fighting Fund among the units. The contest started Jan. 15 and ends Feb. 26. Two prizes, books by Lenin and Stalin will be given out to two winning units.

The conditions are that not less than $18 must be collected by a unit, and that any unit which fails to turn in two books every week, with a minimum of $2, drops out of the contest.

I am deeply interested in knowing why the result of the Red Fighting Fund is not 100 per cent successful. The answer probably is, because our membership, and even our unit leaders do not fully understand the political importance of the Red Fighting Fund. They look at it as another collection of money, and in the units we are usually trying to avoid such collection. Therefore, a political education on finances and special discussion in the units is necessary.

J. S.
Financial Secy., Sec. 15, Dist. 2.

Lynch Gang Behind Jailing Of Socialist

MARKED TREE, Ark., Jan. 24.—The sentencing of Ward H. Rodgers, Socialist Party member and vice-chairman of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Inc., to six months and a $500 fine on a charge of "anarchy" followed threats by rich planters to run him out of town by a lynching mob.

Rodgers had been active in the fight to prevent the eviction of croppers and their families from the plantations under the N.R.A. crop reduction plan. He took a prominent part in the injunction suit against Planter Hiram Norcross to prevent him from ousting 25 families.

When Rodgers, 24-year old FERA instructor, became too involved in this work to suit the planters, he was told his FERA class would be abolished.

At a meeting of Negro and white farmers here last week, Rodgers reported this development, and the threats of the planters to run him out of town. If the planters resort to violence, people will be killed, he told the farmers, adding that in such cases it would be necessary not to shrink from using force.

It was for this that Rodgers was arrested as an anarchist and charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government."

WHO IS BEHIND YOU, MR. DICKSTEIN?

by Burck

Letters From Our Readers

For Real, Intelligible Front Page News

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Your letter by J. V. K., in the Jan. 16 issue of the Daily Worker, voices the view of hundreds of comrades who sell the Daily Worker.

We cannot get people to read the "Daily" because they don't understand it. They are floored by the first sentence of a front page article. They don't know what I. L. D., S. P., United Front, stand for, so that often the headlines are Greek to them.

The first page must be real and intelligible to them and should not have Party news. Let inside pages take care of this.

The day that the Daily Worker carries "Girl Faints from Overwork," as the main headline on the front page (or something similar), then will it be possible to start to compete with the News, Journal and American, whose readers must be reached.

Perhaps this is extreme, but until there is a change in this direction, the "Daily" will never reach and take hold of the workers we desire to reach.

J. C. R.

Young Communist League Aids Cuba

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

In Friday's Daily Worker, on the last page, there was an editorial about Cuba. This editorial ended with the following question:

Will we sit by and permit our Cuban brothers to be bludgeoned in this fashion?

Among the different activities the District Committee of the Young Communist League is initiating to help the Cuban comrades, is the following:

On Saturday, Feb. 23, we are holding a **Cuban Dance** in Irving Plaza. We have requested Mike Gold to be master of ceremonies, and Harry Gannes to speak on the situation in Cuba. We will have an exhibit of youth publications since the founding of the Young Communist League. This exhibit should prove very educational as well as entertaining for all those who will view it. Music will be provided for by the Three Cuban Guitars and by the Royal Savannahans. Tickets will be 40 cents at the door and 35 cents in advance.

From this affair, 25 per cent of the proceeds will go for the Cuban Young Communist League to help them carry on their fight for a Soviet Cuba.

Therefore we request all your readers to be present at Irving Plaza Saturday, Feb. 23.

JOHN LITTLE,
Young Communist League, N. Y.

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

I.L.D. Members Honor Memory of Linden

Portland, Oregon.

Comrade Editor:

We are very glad to be able at this time to tell you that the Theodore Jordan Branch, which for a long time has been idle and neglecting to carry on the activity of the International Labor Defense, has been reorganized. Our first meeting was not so large in numbers, but all of the members took a very sincere and energetic attitude, and pledged themselves to work hand in hand together, and we feel that a few good active members can in due time build up in numbers and have a real fighting organization after all.

We, the members of the Theodore Jordan Branch of the International Labor Defense, wish to express our sincere sympathy in the loss of our beloved Comrade Emil Linden, formerly Section Organizer of the Portland Section of the International Labor Defense. It was a great loss to our organization.

There is work for the rest of us to do, and we feel that it is our duty to fulfill the last wish our Comrade would have left with us. Fight on, struggle on, and work together, colored and white worker, that we may carry on all working class struggles.

ALFRED J. THOMAS
(Signature Authorized)

Coughlin Warns His Capitalist Friends

Casey, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

What worries Coughlin at this time, as he sees the laboring class struggling for economic, social and political liberty, is that wage slavery will be dead—no more profits. Therefore, in the same breath that he shouts, "The system of Capitalism must be destroyed," he screams, "The Catholic Church stands foursquare behind the capitalist. . . . When his voice is silent and weak, and his hands unclean, we will confront the Communist and Socialist in his defense, and if necessary, die in defending the Constitution under which he gained his wealth."

Some one has said that the last refuge of a scoundrel is the flag. Here he appeals to patriotism, the upholding of the Constitution, to defend a system which enriches the "unclean" hands of the few at the expense of a starving humanity. But does this sly old fox believe in what he preaches—the upholding of the Constitution? He does not.

With the ballyhoo of dying to defend the Constitution, which is supposed to guarantee free speech, he is trying to save capitalism, to slip over fascism—the open, brutal dictatorship of the capitalist class—on the working class.

He warns his capitalist friends that the walls of capitalism are crumbling, that the workers are struggling for an economic, social and political freedom, that wage slavery will be dead. It is a warning against the rising of a militant working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party; against Socialism which is enveloping the world.

It will do you no good, Mr. Coughlin, to warn your friends. Socialism, Communism are historical movements. You and your kind may retard it by fascism, you cannot stop it.

It will do you no good to cry out to the masses, "The Communists want to take your God and your country." They cannot lose what they do not have, and instead of your nationalism, we offer them their internationalism.

The coming generations, under Communism, will accept science as their guide, which will make them a healthier people and give them a better world.

F. S.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

On the Chapei Anniversary Swedish War Budget Danish Destroyers

JUST four days before the third anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Chapei, Shanghai, Japanese imperialist troops are again slaughtering men, women and children, in their march through Chahar. Three peaceful Chinese villages, Kuyuan, Tungshatze and Tushihkow, were bombed by Japanese planes and artillery. The number of dead is not even a matter of concern for those reporting the event.

There is no limit to the imperialist apetite of the Japanese big bankers and trust owners. They want to swallow the whole of North China. They want all of Mongolia. But even all this is only the hors d'oevres, the appetizer for the piece de resistance, Soviet territory.

Great indignation and a rising anti-imperialist furor is spreading throughout China, Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent reports. In fact, Chiang Kai-shek for a long time sought to keep the news of this latest invasion in Chahar from the Chinese people.

Chiang Kai-shek has been assisting the Japanese in their war preparations against the Chinese people. Not only has he made secret agreements with the Japanese war lords, aiding them in their plans, but he has been carrying on war against the Red Army of China and its anti-Japanese invasion armies formed for the purpose of repelling the invasion of Japanese imperialism.

* * *

AT this anniversary of the Chapei war it is well to remember that Chiang Kai-shek deliberately gave Japan the victory, at the expense of more than 10,000 Chinese lives at the Woosung-Kiangwan battle line in 1932. The 19th Route Army, and other Chinese divisions were heroically beating the Japanese troops back. The whole working class population of Shanghai was ready to go into battle against the imperialists. A general cotton mill strike was called. If the masses were given arms, the victory would have been on the side of the Chinese people.

What did Chiang Kai-shek do? In order to save his bombing planes to kill the Chinese workers and peasants, he had them sent to places of "safety." He did not use them against the Japanese invaders. In fact, he turned over to the Japanese general staff the plans of defense of the Chinese armies. He left unprotected the town of Liuho, the gateway to the rear of the defending Chinese army. And when the heroic soldiers of the 19th Route Army, after the order for retreat had been given, refused to leave their trenches, Chiang Kai-shek himself ordered them to be fired upon.

* * *

SWEDEN has a Socialist Minister of Finance. Now when the question of the united front against war and fascism came up at the last session of the Second International in Paris, the leaders of the Swedish Socialist Party fought against approval of any such action. They even went so far as to declare that the Spanish workers should not have taken up arms against the Lerroux-Robles fascist government.

But when it comes to arming the Swedish bourgeoisie, than that is a horse of a different color. In the Reichstag (Swedish parliament) session now on, the Socialist finance minister proposed a budget including 119,400,000 crowns for armaments, an increase of nearly 9,000,000 crowns over last year's war budget. Is it all right for the bourgeoisie to take up arms, Herr Social-Democratic Minister?

In order that his royal highness should not suffer the indignities of an unrepaired palace, the same finance minister proposed an expenditure of 1,729,000 crowns for keeping the king's house in proper order. This was an increase of 100,000 crowns over last year.

* * *

ON the very day that Hitler announced that the Nazis would "consider the problem of the reorganization of the Storm Troops necessitated by the new aims set for them," the British Fascist Mosley declared he would organize Storm Troops in Britain similar to those which helped bring Hitler to power.

Hitler's purpose is to disband the Storm Troops, and replace them by more reliable forces, now that the Storm Troop leaders have been butchered because they realized they were duped.